THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, AND *Hiſtorical Chronicle,*

For all the *Britiſh* Plantations in *America.*

[To be Continued Monthly.]

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THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, MAY, 1741.

The LORDS PROTESTS.

Die Veneris, 13 *Feb.* 1740.

THE Houſe being Moved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, moſt humbly to adviſe and beſeech His Majeſty, That he will be moſt graciouſly pleas'd to remove the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Firſt Commiſſioner of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, from His Majeſty's Preſence and Council for ever.

After long Debate in relation thereunto, the Queſtion was put upon the ſaid Motion;

And it was reſolved in the Negative.

Content	47	59
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Diſſentient,

I. Becauſe we are perſuaded, a *Sole*, or even a *Firſt Miniſter*, is an Officer unknown to the Laws of *Britain*,

inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution of this Country, and deſtructive of Liberty in any Government whatſoever; and it plainly appearing to us, that Sir *R. W.* has, for many Years, acted as ſuch, by taking upon himſelf the *Chief* if not the *Sole* Direction of Affairs, in the different Branches of the Adminiſtration, we could not but eſteem it to be our indiſpenſible Duty, to offer our moſt humble Advice to His Majeſty, for the Removal of a Miniſter ſo dangerous to the King and the Kingdoms.

II. Becauſe we think it appear'd in the Debate, that in many Inſtances of infinite Conſequence to the Intereſt of the Publick, he has groſsly abuſed the *Exorbitant Power* which he *Illegally* poſſeſs'd himſelf of, particularly in the Management of the Publick Treaſure. And this, we conceive, muſt plainly appear to every impartial Perſon who recollects, that for theſe 20 Years paſt, this Kingdom has paid the largeſt Taxes that were ever impos'd upon it in Time of Peace; and yet that the Publick Debts remain much as they ſtood at the Time when this Gentleman firſt enter'd upon the Management of the Treaſury; and that the Civil Liſt alſo, the largeſt that was ever granted to the Crown, is, as we have the ſtrongeſt Reaſons to believe, conſiderably in Debt at this Time.

III. Becauſe we conceive it was plainly proved in former Debates, that the Army, ſo greatly expenſive to the Kingdom, and which alſo was granted by Parliament for the Defence of it, had been managed, both as to *Rewards* and *Puniſhments*, in ſuch Manner as to make it of no *Military Uſe*; but, on the contrary, to render it ſubſervient, as we apprehend, to the very worſt of Purpoſes, the *Influencing Elections Without Doors*, and *Votes Within*.

IV. Becauſe we are perſuaded, that the vaſt Sums of Money, granted on different Heads for Sea-Service, cannot poſſibly have been faithfully applied; there having been as much Money granted by Parliament in the laſt Six or Seven Years, upon the ſeveral Heads appliable to the repairing and rebuilding our Ships, as would have been ſufficient to rebuild the whole Fleet of *Britain* from the Keels of the Ships, and have put them thoroughly

roughly equipp'd to Sea: And yet it is moſt notoriouſly true, that, ſince this War begun, a very great Number of Ships have appear'd to be in the worſt Condition for Sea-Service that ever were known in the Memory of Man, and many of them ſcarcely fit for *Spithead Expeditions*; Ships have ſailed out of the River, deſtin'd, as was pretended, for Foreign Service, that have with Difficulty been able to ſwim into the Docks of *Portſmouth* or *Plymouth* for further Repairs.

V. Becauſe we apprehend, that by the Conduct of Sir *Robert Walpole*, in relation to Foreign Affairs, during the Courſe of his Adminiſtration, the Balance of Power in *Europe* has been deſtroy'd; the Houſe of *Bourbon* has been aggrandiz'd in many Inſtances, particularly by the Addition of *Lorrain*. The Houſe of *Auſtria* has been depreſs'd by the Loſs of Part of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the whole Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*: And if ſuch a Change in the Syſtem of *Europe* occaſion'd by the Miſconduct of any Miniſter whatſoever, would be Criminal, we cannot think it the *Leſs ſo* in *One* who join'd in the Proſecution of the Authors of the Peace of *Utrecht*, upon the particular Charge of having reduced the Houſe of *Auſtria* too low, and left the Houſe of *Bourbon* too powerful.

VI. Becauſe it is a Fact not to be contradicted, that the *Spaniards* were permitted quietly to poſſeſs themſelves of the Land belonging to our important Fortreſs of *Gibraltar*, which this Kingdom was in Poſſeſſion of, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, till the laſt Siege of that Place, by which Permiſſion Fortifications were erected, and Batteries rais'd upon the ſame Ground by the *Spaniards*, whereby the Uſe of the advantageous Bay of *Gibraltar* is loſt to *England*, and our Ships ever ſince forced to anchor both inconveniently and dangerouſly under the Walls of the Town; and what naturally raiſes the ſtrongeſt Suſpicions in us, of theſe unwarrantable Proceedings, is, that a *Britiſh* Admiral, ſoon after was at *Cadiz* with a powerful Squadron of Ships of the Line, at the Time the *Spaniards* thus unjuſtly broke their Treaty, and that Admiral quietly and undiſturbedly left them in

in Poſſeſſion of that Ground, and convoy'd their Troops to take Poſſeſſion of the Dominions of *Tuſcany*.

VII. Becauſe the Papers upon our Table, deliver'd by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, do plainly prove, that Sir *Robert Walpole*, publickly conniving for many Years at the Trade carried on with this Nation from the Port of *Dunkirk*, has given up the 9th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which we cannot but look upon as the higheſt Miſdemeanour, and the greateſt Crime in him; That no Man whatſoever declared himſelf with more *paſſionate Zeal* than he did, againſt the Authors of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, for having favour'd *France* in moſt of the Articles of that Treaty; in Conſequence of which Behaviour, it became peculiarly his Duty, to preſerve inviolably thoſe Articles in it which were inconteſtably ſtipulated for the Intereſt of this Crown and Nation.

Bridgewater,	*Manſel*	*Carliſle*,
Weſtmoreland,	*Cobham*,	*Bathurſt*,
Macclesfield,	*Clinton*,	*Exeter*,
Litchfield,	*Denbigh*,	*Haverſham*,
Halifax,	*Falmouth*,	*Abingdon*,
R. Litch. & Coven.	*R. Lincoln*,	*St. John de Blatſoe*,
Talbot,	*Berkſhire*,	*Ward*,
Buccleugh,	*Aylesford*,	*Greenwich.*
Bruce,	*Beaufort*,	

Then it was moved to reſolve, That an Attempt to inflict any Kind of Puniſhment on any Perſon, without allowing him an Opportunity to make his Defence; or without Proof of any Crime or Miſdemeanour committed by him, is contrary to natural Juſtice, the fundamental Laws of this Realm, and the antient eſtabliſh'd Uſage of Parliament, and is a high Infringement of the Liberties of the Subject.

And a Queſtion being ſtated thereupon, after Debate, The previous Queſtion was put, Whether that Queſtion ſhall be now put?

Content 81 } *It was reſolved in the Affirmative.*
Not Content 54 }

Diſſentient.

Diſſentient.

Becauſe we think this Queſtion ought not to have been put at this Time, tho' the Propoſition contain'd in it is undoubtedly true in itſelf; yet we apprehend it to be no ways applicable to the Point which had been ſo long Debated the ſame Day. For we conceive, the publick Utility may render it neceſſary, that a Perſon ſhould be removed from an Office, and yet that Removal cannot be deem'd as a Puniſhment, for Inſtance, in the Caſe of Incapacity. Surely then, *wilful Neglects*, *Breach of Duty*, and *evident Malverſation* in an Office, may juſtly require this great Council of State to preſent an humble Addreſs to His Majeſty, for the Removal of any Perſon guilty of ſuch Crimes, in order to prevent publick Detriment. And we cannot apprehend, that the Motion which occaſion'd the former Debate was by any means void of Proof, ſince the Treaties and Papers referr'd to, were as Records in the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe, and the Notoriety of the many Facts alledg'd, were, in our Opinion, equal to a Cloud of Witneſſes. For theſe Reaſons, altho' we agree to the Matter contain'd in the Queſtion, and, acting in our Judicial Capacity, wou'd never err from the Rules laid down in it, yet we cannot but wiſh the Queſtion had been laid aſide, leſt a *Wicked Miniſter* hereafter ſhould think himſelf ſecure in his Office, if he cannot be brought perſonally to anſwer at the Bar of this Houſe, and Witneſſes *Viva Voce* cannot be produc'd.

Sign'd by the Lords as before, with the Earl of Sandwich *added.*

PREFACE to the Hiſtory of GEORGIA.

THE Colony of *Georgia* has afforded ſo much Subject of Converſation to the World, that it is not to be queſtion'd, but a true and impartial Account of it from its firſt Settlement to its preſent Period, will be generally agreeable; and the more ſo, that the Subject has hitherto been ſo much diſguiſed and miſrepreſented in *Pamphlets*, *Poems*, *Gazettes* and *Journals*.

If it is ask'd, Why this NARRATIVE has not been publish'd to the World sooner? We assign two Reasons, which (we doubt not) will be satisfactory.

First, A Number of Honourable Gentlemen *accepted the Charge of Trustees* for executing the Purposes in His Majesty's most gracious CHARTER; Gentlemen, whose Honour and Integrity we never did, or yet do, call in question: But, to our great Misfortune, none of that honourable Body, (excepting Mr. OGLETHORPE) ever had Opportunity of Viewing the Situation and Circumstances of the Colony, and judging for themselves as to the Necessities thereof. How far Mr. *Oglethorpe*'s Schemes were consistent with the Welfare or Prosperity of it, will best appear from the following *Narrative*.

When Experience gradually unfolded to us the Alterations we found absolutely requisite to our subsisting, we made all dutiful and submissive Applications to these our Patrons, in whom we placed so much Confidence: This Course we judged the most proper and direct, and therefore repeated these our dutiful Applications, both to the Body of the Trustees and to *Mr. Oglethorpe*; but alas! our Miseries could not alter his Views of Things, and therefore we could obtain no Redress from him; and the honourable Board we found were prejudiced against our Petitions (no doubt) thro' Misinformations and Misrepresentations; and this (we are confident) a further Enquiry and Time will convince them of.

The inviolable Regard we paid to the honourable Board, kept us from applying to any other Power for Redress, whilst the least Hopes could be entertained of any from them: And we make no doubt, but that our Moderation in this respect, will recommend us to all Persons of Humanity.

A *Second* Reason is, That as we had daily Occasion of seeing our supream Magistrates, who ruled over us with unlimited Power, exercising illegal Acts of Authority, by Threatnings, Imprisonments, and other Oppressions; therefore we had just Reason to apprehend, that any further Steps to obtain Relief, might subject us to the like Effects of arbitrary Power; so, until now, that a Handful of us have made our Escape to a *Land of Liberty*

berty (after having made Shipwreck of our Time and Substance in that unhappy Colony) we had it not in our Power to represent the State of that Settlement to the World, or make our Application to higher Powers for Redress.

We are hopeful, that the Perusal of the following Sheets, will rectify two Sorts Readers in their Surprize, in relation to the *Colony of* GEORGIA, *viz.* Those of *Great-Britain*, who have never known this Part of the World but by Description; and those of *America:* The *First* are no doubt surpriz'd, to think it possible, that so *pleasant and temperate* a Clime; so *fruitful* a Soil; such *extensive* Privileges; all which were publickly given out; and such considerable Sums of publick and private Benefactions, have *not* satisfied and enriched us: Them we refer to the *following Narrative* for *Satisfaction*. The *American* Reader, on the other Hand, must be equally surprized, to find that such Numbers should have been so *fooled* and *blindfolded*, as to expect to live in this Part of *America* by Cultivation of Lands without *Negroes*, and much more without Titles to their Lands, and laid under a *Load* of Grievances and Restrictions: And tho' these were redress'd, How could Persons in their Senses ever imagine, that *Fifty Acres of Pine-Barren*, not value Fifty Six-pences in Property, (and whereof many Thousands may be purchased at half that Rate in the neighbouring Province) could maintain a Family of white People, and pay such Duties and Quit-Rents in a few Years, as the richest Grounds in *Carolina*, or other Provinces in *America*, will never bear? To these last we shall only beg leave to observe, that such *fatal Artifice* was used, (we shall not say by whom) such *specious Pretences* were made use of, and such *real Falsities* advanced, and the *smallest Foundations* of Truth magnify'd to *Hyperbole*; that we, who had no Opportunity of knowing otherways, or Means of learning the real Truth, and being void of all Suspicion of Artifice or Design, easily believed all these, and fell into the Decoy.

The Mind of Man is naturally curious and enterprizing; we easily feed our Wishes into Realities, and affect and look upon every Novelty in the most favourable Light;

Light; how eaſy then is it, for Cunning and Artifice to lay hold on the weak Sides of our Fellow-Creatures, as we catch Fiſh with a *Hook* baited to their particular *Gout*?

To prove this Charge, we ſhall *only* tranſcribe ſome Paſſages from a Piece of *Proſe*, and ſome from a Piece of *Poeſy*; by which Specimens, the Reader may judge of ſome conſiderable Number, which were diſpers'd and vended of the ſame Stamp.

The *Firſt* are from a Pamphlet, printed at *London*, 1733, entitled, *A new and accurate Account of the Provinces of* South-Carolina *and* Georgia. The Author has not thought fit to favour us with his Name; but it is eaſy to conceive, that we, who ſuſpected no Artifice or Deſign, muſt conclude, that it came from the *beſt Authority*, from the Circumſtances of its being diſperſed publickly, and not being contradicted, and from the Author's intimate Acquaintance (at leaſt ſo pretended) with all the Truſtees Meaſures and Deſigns. After a high Encomium upon the Truſtees, *Page* 7, he ſays, *The Air of* Georgia *is healthy, being always ſerene and pleaſant, never ſubject to exceſſive Heat or Cold, or ſudden changes of Weather; the Winter is regular and ſhort, and the Summer cooled with refreſhing Breezes; it neither feels the cutting* North-weſt *Wind that the* Virginians *complain of, nor the intenſe Heats of* Spain, Barbary, Italy *and* Egypt. *The Soil will produce any thing with very little Culture.*---- Page 19, *All Sorts of Corn yield an amazing Increaſe; One Hundred Fold is the common Eſtimate; tho' their Huſbandry is ſo ſlight, that they can only be ſaid to ſcratch the Earth, and meerly to cover the Seed: All the beſt Sort of Cattle and Fowles are multiplied without Number, and therefore without a Price: Vines are Natives here.*----Page 21, *The Woods near* Savannah *are not hard to be clear'd; many of them have no Under-Wood, and the Trees do not ſtand generally thick on the Ground, but at conſiderable Diſtance aſunder. When you fall the Timber for Uſe, or to make Tarr, the Root will rot in four or five Years; and in the mean Time you may Paſture the Ground; but if you would only deſtroy the Timber, it's done by half a Dozen Strokes of an Ax ſurrounding each Tree a little above the Root;*

Root; in a Year or two the Water getting into the Wound rots the Timber, and a brisk Gust of Wind fells many Acres for you in an Hour, of which you may make one bright Bon-fire. Such will be frequently here the Fate of the Pine, *the* Walnut, *the* Cypress, *the* Oak, *and the* Cedar. *Such an Air and Soil can only be described by a Poetical Pen, because there is no Danger of exceeding the Truth; therefore take* WALLER's *Description of an Island in the Neighbourhood of* Carolina, *to give you an Idea of this happy Climate,*

The Spring which but salutes us here,
Inhabits there, and courts them all the Year:
Ripe Fruits and Blossoms on the same Tree live;
At once they promise what at once they give.
So sweet the Air, so moderate the Clime,
None sickly lives, or dies before his Time.
Heav'n sure has kept this Spot of Earth uncurst,
To shew how all Things were created first.

Page 27, *The* Indians *bring many a Mile the whole Deer's Flesh, which they sell to the People who live in the Country, for the Value of* Six-pence *Sterling; and a wild* Turkey *of* Forty Pound *weight, for the Value of* Two-pence. ----- In Page 32, the Author when recommending the *Georgia* Adventure to Gentlemen of decayed Circumstances, who must labour at Home or do worse, states the following Objection, viz. *If such People can't get Bread here for their Labour, how will their Condition be mended in* Georgia? Which he solves in the following Manner, ---- *The Answer is easy; Part of it is well attested, and Part self-evident; they have Land there for Nothing, and that Land so fertile, that as is said before, they receive an Hundred Fold Increase, for taking a very little Pains. Give here in* England *Ten Acres of good Land to one of those helpless Persons, and I doubt not his Ability to make it sustain him, and by his own Culture, without letting it to another; but the Difference between no Rent and rack'd Rent, is the Difference between Eating and Starving.*---- Page 32, *These Trustees not only give Land to the Unhappy who go thither, but are also impowered to receive the voluntary Contributions of charitable Persons, to enable them to furnish*

furniſh the poor Adventurers with all Neceſſaries for the Expence of their Voyage, occupying the Land, and ſupporting them till they find themſelves comfortably ſettled; ſo that now the Unfortunate will not be obliged to bind themſelves to a long Servitude to pay for their Paſſage; for they may be carried gratis *into a Land of Liberty and Plenty, where they immediately find themſelves in the Poſſeſſion of a competent Eſtate, in an happier Climate than they knew before, and they are unfortunate indeed if here they cannot forget their Sorrows.* ----- Nay, as if ſuch Aſſertions as theſe were not powerful enough to influence poor People, Calculations are ſubjoin'd, to demonſtrate, that a Family conſiſting of one poor Man, his Wife, and Child of ſeven Years old, may in *Georgia* earn *Sixty Pounds* Sterling *per Annum*, and this abſtracted from Silk, Wine, &c. ---- Page 41, *Now this very Family in* Georgia, *by raiſing Rice and Corn ſufficient for its Occaſions, and by attending the Care of their Cattle and Land (which almoſt every one is able to do in ſome tolerable Degree for himſelf) will eaſily produce in groſs Value the Sum of* Sixty Pounds *Sterling* per Annum, *nor is this to be wondred at, becauſe of the valuable Aſſiſtance it has from a fertile Soil and a Stock given* gratis; *which muſt always be remembred in this Calculation.*

The Calculation of One Hundred ſuch Families, when formally extended, ſtands thus, ---- Page 43,

	l.	s.	d.
In London *One Hundred poor Men earn*	500	00	00
One Hundred Women and One Hundred Children	500	00	00
	1000	00	00
In Georgia *an Hundred Families earn,*			
One Hundred Men for Labour,	1200	00	00
Ditto for Care of their Stock at leiſure Hours,	1200	00	00
One Hundred Women and One Hundred Children,	2400	00	00
Land and Stock in themſelves,	1200	00	00
Total,	6000	00	00

Q. E. D.

But

But we must conclude this Head, lest we tire the Reader. We shall now beg Leave to quote a few *Poetical* Accounts of this *Paradise* of the World, and of the Fatherly Care and Protection we might depend on from Mr. *Oglethorpe*. An Hundred Hackney Muses might be instanced; but we shall confine ourselves to the celebrated Performance of the Rev. Mr. *John Wesly*, where we might well expect a sufficient Stock of Truth and Religion, to counter-balance a Poetical Licence. *Vide* a Poem entitled, *GEORGIA, and Verses upon Mr.* Oglethorpe's *second Voyage to* Georgia. Printed *London*, 1736.

SEE where beyond the spacious Ocean lies,
A wide waste Land beneath the Southern Skies;
Where kindly Suns for Ages roll'd in vain,
Nor e'er the Vintage saw, or rip'ning Grain;
Where all Things into wild Luxuriance ran,
And burthen'd Nature ask'd the Aid of Man.
In this sweet Climate and prolifick Soil,
He bids the eager Swain indulge his Toil;
In free Possession to the Planter's Hand,
Consigns the rich uncultivated Land.
Go you, the Monarch cries, go settle there,
Whom Britain *from her Plenitude can spare:*
Go, your old wonted Industry pursue;
Nor envy Spain *the Treasures of* Peru.

But not content in Council here to join,
A further Labour, Oglethorpe, *is thine:*
In each great Deed thou claimst the foremost Part,
And Toil and Danger charm thy gen'rous Heart:
But chief for this thy warm Affections rise;
For oh! thou view'st it with a Parent's Eyes:
For this thou tempt'st the vast tremendous Main,
And Floods and Storms oppose their Threats in vain.

He comes, whose Life, while absent from your View,
Was one continued Ministry for you;
For you were laid out all his Pains and Arts,
Won ev'ry Will and softned ev'ry Heart.

With

With what paternal Joy ſhall he relate
How views its Mother Iſle your little State:
Think while he ſtrove your diſtant Coaſt to gain,
How oft he ſigh'd and chid the tedious Main!
Impatient to ſurvey, by Culture grac'd,
Your dreary Wood-Land and your rugged Waſte.
Fair were the Scenes he feign'd, the Proſpects fair;
And ſure, ye Georgians, *all he feign'd was there.*
A Thouſand Pleaſures crowd into his Breaſt;
But one, one mighty Thought abſorbs the reſt,
And give me, Heav'n, to ſee, the Patriot cries,
Another Britain *in the Deſart riſe.*

Again,

With nobler Products ſee thy Georgia *teems;*
Chear'd with the genial Sun's directer Beams;
There the wild Vine to Culture learns to yield,
And purple Cluſters ripen through the Field.
Now bid thy Merchants bring thy Wine no more
Or from th' Iberian *or the* Tuſcan *Shore:*
No more they need th' Hungarian *Vineyards drain,*
And France *herſelf may drink her beſt* Champain.
Behold! at laſt, and in a ſubject Land,
Nectar ſufficient for thy large Demand:
Delicious Nectar, powerful to improve
Our hoſpitable Mirth and ſocial Love:
This for thy jovial Sons.----Nor leſs the Care
Of thy young Province, to oblige the FAIR;
Here tend the Silk-Worm in the verdant Shade,
The frugal Matron and the blooming Maid.

From the Whole, we doubt not, the Reader will look upon us as ſufficiently puniſhed for our Credulity. And indeed, who would not have been catch'd with ſuch Promiſes, ſuch Proſpects? What might not the poor Man flatter himſelf with, from ſuch an Alteration in his Situation? And how much more might a Gentleman expect from a plentiful Stock of his own, and Numbers of Servants to ſet up with? Could a Perſon with the leaſt Faith, have queſtion'd the Committing his Intereſts to ſuch Guardians, and ſuch a tender Father as Mr. *Oglethorpe*

was

was believed to be? Whether he has acted that generous, that human, that fatherly Part, the following *Narrative* muſt determine.

As for thoſe Poetical Licences touching the Wine and Silk; we do not tranſcribe them as a Reflection upon the Author; but as a Satyr upon the Miſmanagement of thoſe Manufactures; ſince no Meaſures were taken that ſeem'd really intended for their Advancement.

We no wiſe queſtion the Poſſibility of advancing ſuch Improvements in *Georgia*, with far leſs Sums of Money, properly applied, than the Publick has beſtow'd: But not even the Flouriſhing of Wine and Silk, can make a Colony of *Britiſh Subjects* happy, if they are deprived of the Liberties and Properties of their Birth-right.

We have endeavour'd, to the utmoſt, to be tender of Characters; but as we undertake to write an Account of Facts and Truths; there is no Help for it, when thoſe Facts and Truths preſs home.

It is a common Satisfaction to Sufferers, to expoſe to the Publick, the Rocks upon which they ſplit, and the Miſfortunes by which they ſuffered; and it may well be allow'd us, to publiſh the Cauſes to which we attribute the Ruin of that Settlement and ourſelves; and more eſpecially as we are Proſecutors for Juſtice from higher Powers; which we doubt not receiving as the Caſe deſerves.

We hope the Truth of the following *Narrative*, will recommend itſelf to the Peruſal of the candid Reader. The fatal Truths of this Tragedy have already been ſeal'd with the Death of Multitudes of our Fellow-Creatures; but ſtill (Thanks to the Providence of the Almighty) ſome ſurvive to atteſt and confirm the Truth of what is herein contain'd, againſt any Perſons or Names, however great, however powerful. Our Circumſtances and Sincerity will excuſe our Want of that Politeneſs and Accuracy of Stile, which might have repreſented our Caſe to greater Advantage, to the *Courteous Reader*, whom we ſhall no longer detain from the Subject in Hand.

Continuation of Mr. Garden's *Six Letters.*

LETTER III.

To the Reverend Mr. Whitefield.

SIR,

YOU'LL excuſe the Trouble of this, by Way of Supplement to my former Letters, and containing alſo a few Queries concerning your preſent Behaviour as a Preſbyter of the Church of *England.*

You cannot but know, that to bring a criminal Accuſation againſt any one, without ſufficient Evidence or Proof to ſupport it, is wilful and malicious Slander: But this, Sir, you have done againſt your Brethren of the Church of *England,* in your Sermon, entitled, *What think ye of Chriſt.* In that Sermon *(page* 18) you have accuſed them, of *not preaching the Truth as it is in* Jeſus; of *falling from our eſtabliſh'd Doctrines*; and of *preaching only the Law* and *not ſhewing the Way of Salvation by Faith in* Chriſt Jeſus; that is, of preaching Juſtification by Works, and not by Faith only. Thus you have accuſed your Brethren in that Sermon; but where are the Proofs of your Accuſation? What Evidence have you therein brought to ſupport your Charge? Not the leaſt Shadow or Appearance of any ſuch Thing throughout the whole. --- But what Need (you'll ſay) of Proof in ſo plain a Caſe? The *Clergy* indeed pretend to preach the true Doctrine of *Juſtification by Faith only*; but in explaining, do they not deſtroy it? Do they not explain it as the preſent Biſhop of *London,* in his 4th Paſtoral Letter, *hopes* they do; *viz. That the Faith by which only we are juſtified, muſt be true and lively, or productive of good Works,* and conſequently, *That good Works are a neceſſary Condition* (included in that Faith) *of our being juſtified in the Sight of God?* And is not this explaining the Doctrine into a Contradiction? Is it not *preaching a new Goſpel?* Preaching *Juſtification by Works, and not by Faith only?*

Well then, the Doctrine the Clergy preach, which you are ſo angry at, and cenſure as preaching Juſtification by *Works and not by Faith only,* is this; That *we*

are

are juſtified by Faith only, and not by Works; thus explained, *viz. that we are juſtified by ſuch a Faith only as is true and lively*, that is, *actually producing good Fruits or Works, and conſequently implying them as a neceſſary Condition* (but no meritorious Cauſe) *of our Juſtification.*

This then, I ſay, is the Doctrine which you cenſure, and are ſo angry at: But which, notwithſtanding, is indeed the true Doctrine of the Goſpel; --- and agreeably, taught by the antient Fathers; by the Church of *England*; by her Clergy at all Times; and (be not ſurpriz'd!) the very Doctrine taught by your *Reverence* and Brethren *Methodiſts*, tho' not without apparent Shuffle and Contradiction, diſguis'd under the Diſtinction of *before* and *after* Juſtification.

1. This Doctrine you condemn, is the true Doctrine of the Goſpel. --- *We are juſtified by Faith and not by Works*, teacheth St. *Paul*; that is, (expoundeth St. *James*) not by *ſuch* a Faith as is *without* Works; for Faith, if *it hath not Works is dead, being alone*; but by a lively operative Faith, producing the Fruit of good Works, *by Works is Faith made perfect.*

2. This alſo is the Doctrine of all the antient Fathers. --- *We are juſtified by Faith and not by Works*, taught *Clement, Origen, Cyprian, Baſil, Chryſoſtom, Auſtin, &c.* that is, "Not ſo meant of them, *(Hom. of Salv. Part 2d.)* that the ſaid juſtifying Faith is alone in Man, 'without true Repentance, Hope, Charity, and the fear 'of God at any Time or Seaſon: But this Saying, that 'we be juſtified by Faith only, freely and without Works, 'is ſpoken, for *to take away clearly ALL MERIT of our 'Works*, as being unable to deſerve our Juſtification at 'God's Hands; --- and wholly to aſcribe the Merit of 'our Juſtification unto Chriſt only, and his moſt precious 'Blood-ſhedding."

3. This ſame Doctrine alſo, teacheth the Church of *England. We are accounted righteous* (or juſtified) *before God only, for the Merits of our Lord and Saviour* Jeſus Chriſt, *by Faith, and not for our own Works or Deſerwings.* Article 11. "That is, *(ſaith Hom. of Faith)* 'not by a dead or barren, but a lively and fruitful Faith. '---Good Living cannot be ſeparated from true Faith,

'which worketh by Love; --- and Faith of itſelf is full 'of good Works, as ſoon as a Man believeth he is gar-'niſhed with them. --- And by all the Declarations of 'St. *Paul*, it is evident, that a true and Chriſtian Faith, 'is no dead, vain, or unfruitful Thing; but a Thing of 'perfect Virtue, of wonderful Operation, Working and 'Strength, bringing forth all good Motions and good 'Works." See *Hom. of Salv. and ſhort Declar. of a true and lively Faith.*

4. And as of the Church, ſo agreeably is this the Doctrine, at all Times, preached by her Clergy. --- *We are juſtified by Faith only, and not by Works*; --- "And 'yet, (*ſaith Biſhop* Downam, *Treat. of* Juſtific. *p.* 15,) 'that Faith which is alone, ſevered from all other in-'ward Graces, and outward Obedience, doth not juſtify 'either alone or at all; becauſe it is not a true and live-'ly, but a counterfeit and dead Faith." Agreeably alſo Biſhop *Beveridge* on the 39 Articles; (Article 11.) '"Tho' it be by Faith (*ſaith he*) that we are juſtified, 'and by Faith only; yet not by ſuch a Faith as hath 'no Works accompanying it: No, every ſuch Faith is 'a dead Faith; ſo that Faith without Works is as un-'able to juſtify us, as Works without Faith, And yet it 'is not from our Works that accompany our Faith, but 'from the Faith that is accompanied by our Works, 'that we are juſtified." Thus Biſhop *Burnet* alſo (on the ſame 11th Article.) "A Man is then only juſti-'fied when he is freed from Wrath, and is at Peace 'with God. And tho' this is freely offered to us in the 'Goſpel, through *Jeſus Chriſt*, yet it is applied to none, 'but ſuch as come within thoſe Qualifications ſet before 'us in the Goſpel. That God pardons Sin and receives 'us into Favour, only through the Death of *Chriſt*, is 'ſo fully expreſſed in the Goſpel, that it is not poſſible 'to doubt of it. Nor is it leſs evident, that it is not 'offered to us abſolutely, and without Conditions and 'Limitations. Theſe Conditions are *Repentance* with 'which *Remiſſion of Sins* is often joined, and *Faith*; but 'a *Faith that worketh by Love, that purifies the Heart,* 'and *that keeps the Commandments of God.* Such a Faith 'as ſhews itſelf to be alive by good Works, by Acts of

'Charity,

'Charity, and every Act of Obedience. Such a *Faith* 'as this *juſtifies*; but not as it is a Work or meritorious 'Action, but as it is the Condition upon which the 'Mercy of God is offered to us by *Chriſt Jeſus.* Our 'Faith and Repentance are not the valuable Conſiderati-'ons for which God pardons and juſtifies; that is done 'merely for the Death of *Chriſt.* But ſtill our Faith, 'which includes our Hope, our Love, our Repentance 'and Obedience, is the Condition that makes us capable 'of receiving the Benefit of this Redemption and Free 'Grace."

Agreeably alſo Biſhop *Williams* (Sermon of *Juſtifica-tion by Faith*) "It is ſaid here, (Rom. v. 1.) *being* 'juſtified by Faith; by which we are to underſtand, not a 'mere notional Faith, (for that is no other than an Aſ-'ſent to the Truth of what is revealed) but a Faith in 'Operation, a Faith active and vigorous, and that doth 'comprehend in it, all that Duty and thoſe Graces, which 'are elſewhere in Scripture made the Condition of the 'Goſpel Covenant, and which gives me a Title to all 'the Benefits of it, ſuch as Forgiveneſs of Sin, Adoption 'and Glorification. And that is a practical Faith, and 'to which Repentance, Obedience, and Perſeverance do 'belong, as the eſſential Parts of it."

5. Finally, This is the very Doctrine taught by your *Reverence* and Brethren *Methodiſts*, tho' not without Shuf-fle and Contradiction, diſguiſed under the groundleſs *Diſ-tinctions* of before and after *Juſtification*, and 'twixt *Juſtification* and *Salvation.* Thus your *Reverence* (Ser-mon *What think ye of Chriſt*, *p.* 16.) "The Faith we 'preach, is not a dead ſpeculative Faith, *an aſſenting to* 'Things credible as credible, as it is commonly defined. 'It is not a Faith of the Head only, but a Faith of the 'Heart. It is a living Principle wrought in the Soul, 'by the Spirit of the Ever-living God, convincing the 'Sinner of his loſt, undone Condition by Nature, and 'continually exciting him to ſhew forth that Faith, by 'abounding in every good Word and Work." Thus alſo your Brother *J. Weſly*, (Sermon *Salvation by Faith*, *p.* 14.) "The firſt uſual Objection to this (*ſaith he*) is, 'that to preach Salvation or *Juſtification* by Faith on-

'ly, is to preach againſt Holineſs and good Works. 'Works. To which a ſhort Anſwer might be given. 'It would be ſo, if we ſpake, as ſome do, of a Faith 'excluſive of theſe. But we ſpeak of a Faith which is 'neceſſarily incluſive of all good Works, and all Holi-'neſs."

Now Sir, this being the Doctrine of Juſtification, as taught and explained by the *Clergy*, and by you *Methodiſts*: How comes it to be a falſe Doctrine in the Mouths of the one, and not of the other? How comes it to be preaching *only the Law* (*i. e.* Juſtification by *Works*, and not by *Faith only*) in the *Clergy*'s Mouths; and yet to be preaching the *Goſpel* (Juſtification by *Faith only* and not by *Works*) in the Mouths of yourſelf and Brethren *Methodiſts*? Have not the *Clergy* as good a Right as you to preach Juſtification by a true and lively Faith, a Faith, operating and bringing forth *good Works*, or incluſive of them, without being accuſed of preaching Juſtification by Works? Or rather is it not altogether arrogant and wicked Slander in you, thus to accuſe them, and on none other Grounds than will equally ſupport the Charge againſt yourſelves?

But this, you'll ſay, is not a fair and honeſt Repreſentation or State of the Matter in Queſtion. For, the Grounds on which you accuſe the *Clergy* of preaching *only the Law*, or Juſtification by Works, is not their Preaching, that ſuch good Works as are pleaſing to God, are the neceſſary Fruits or Effects of a juſtifying Faith; No: But their Preaching, that ſuch good Works as are the Fruits of a juſtifying Faith, are *a neceſſary Condition of Juſtification*; and conſequently muſt *not only follow after Juſtification*, but *go before it alſo*; contrary to ſound Doctrine, and the 12th *Article of the Church*. To which I anſwer.

That is a miſerable Diſtinction; a poor Jingle of Words, not ſerving to inſtruct, but to intangle and amuſe the Minds of the weak and unwary Populace. For,

1. Is not the Word *Condition* uſed in various Senſes? And can good Works be called *a Condition of Juſtification*, in no other Senſe than that of *a meritorious Cauſe*? See what *a Wrangler, in your own Way*, has ſaid on this Point.

Point. (*Edwards, of New-England, Diſc. of Juſtification, p.* 8. prefixed to his *Narrative of ſurprizing Converſions, &c.*) "The Word (*ſays he*) ſeems ambiguous in common Uſe, and alſo as uſed in Divinity. In one Senſe *Chriſt alone* performs the Condition of our Juſtification and Salvation; in another Senſe, Faith is the Condition of Juſtification; in another Senſe, other Qualifications and Acts are Conditions of Salvation and Juſtification too. *And again,* As the Word *Condition* is very often underſtood in the common Uſe of Language. *Faith* is not the only Thing in us that is the Condition of Juſtification: For by the Word *Condition,* as perhaps moſt commonly uſed, we mean any thing that may have Place in a conditional Propoſition, and, as ſuch, is truly connected with the Conſequent, eſpecially if the Propoſition holds both in the Affirmative and Negative, as the *Condition* is either affirmed or denied: And in this Senſe, *Faith* is not the only Condition of Salvation or Juſtification; for there are many Things that accompany and flow from Faith, that are Things with which Juſtification ſhall be, and without which it ſhall not be; and therefore are found to be put in Scripture, in conditional Propoſitions with Juſtification and Salvation, in many Places; ſuch are *Love to God,* and *Love to our Brethren, forgiving Men their Treſpaſſes,* and many other good Qualifications and Acts." Now, if in the Judgment of this Writer, of your own Caſt, good Works may be and are uſually called Conditions of Juſtification, in another Senſe than that of *meritorious Cauſes*; how dare you, in your Mobb Harangues, attempt to fix that Senſe of the Word upon the Clergy in which they uſe it not, but which they expreſsly diſclaim? And is not your doing it, a rendering yourſelf guilty of wilful Slander?

2. That *Faith* is, in ſome Senſe, *a Condition* of Juſtification, is generally admitted by Writers of your own Caſt, and that both *Faith and good Works are Conditions of Salvation,* is, I think, denied by none. The Diſtinction 'twixt *Juſtification* and *Salvation,* with Reſpect to good Works, as labour'd by Dr. *Edwards* of *Old-England,* (*Doctrine of Faith and Juſtific. &c.*) is too much

much Nonſenſe to be defended, and which a beloved Brother ſeems (tho' with uſual Self-Contradiction) to have rejected. See *J. Weſly*'s Sermom, *(Salvation by Faith, p.* 9.) "Whatever elſe it *(Salvation by Faith)* 'implies, it is a preſent Salvation, ſomething attainable, 'yea actually attained on Earth by thoſe who are Partakers of this Faith. For thus ſaith the Apoſtle, not 'ye ſhall be (tho' that alſo be true) but, *ye are ſaved* '*through Faith.*" Now, what other can this preſent Salvation by Faith be, than a State of Pardon and Acceptance with God, that is, a State of Juſtification? And therefore, if a State of Juſtification be a preſent Salvation, or rather a preſent State of Salvation, the aſſerting of good Works a neceſſary Condition of Salvation, but not of Juſtification, is a Contradiction. And agreeably the learned Dr. *Jackſon*, *(Tom.* 1. *p.* 739. of his Works) 'That good Works *(ſaith he)* are more neceſſary to 'Salvation than to Juſtification, or that they are leſs neceſſary before Juſtification than after it, implies a Contradiction in the Terms well expreſſed and equally compared. And Man in that he is juſtified, is the immediate Heir of Salvation, at the leaſt acquitted from the 'Sentence of Death. Now if we affirm, that *good* '*Works* are more neceſſary after he is juſtified, than before, we ſhould in Congruity grant, that Works win 'Heaven, and Faith only delivers from Hell: Or granting Juſtification to be the Paſſage from Death to eternal Life, the Addition of ſuch Works ſubſequent, as 'were not precedent, could be ſerviceable only to ſupererogate ſome Exceſs of Glory; for tho' we ſtood ſtill 'at the ſame Point where Juſtification found us, we 'ſhould be infallible Heirs of Glory. Or if Faith without Works obtain Juſtification, having juſtified us, ſhall 'it not much more without them lay ſure hold on Salvation, and all the Degrees of Joy that accompany it? 'Suppoſe a Man ſhould die in the very Inſtant wherein he is juſtified, none would doubt either of his Abſolution or Salvation. Is he then ſaved with Works 'or without them? If without them, then our Saviour's 'Rule doth fail us, *(Matth.* v. 20. *Except your Righteouſneſs exceed, &c.)* For this Man enters into the 'Kingdom

'Kingdom of Heaven without more ſtrict Obſervance of 'the Commandments than the Scribes and Phariſees 'uſed: If with them, then their Preſence is neceſſary to 'Juſtification, and in Order of Nature before it, becauſe 'neceſſary e'er he can be capable of Entrance into the 'Kingdom of Heaven; as the Performance of every 'Condition is in Nature precedent to the Accompliſhment 'of what is not promiſed without it."

Nor indeed is the admitting of Faith a *Condition of Juſtification*, in any Senſe, and yet denying it of the *neceſſary Fruits or Effects of Faith*, leſs abſurd or contradictory.

This, you know, is the main Point in Diſtreſs with you, and which drove the above-cited Dr. *Edwards* not only on the ſenſeleſs Diſtinction of *Juſtification* and *Salvation*, but moreover of the ſilly Subterfuges of ſcrupling to call Faith *a Condition*, and denying its *going before Juſtification*. "Becauſe *(ſaith he, Doct. of Faith and 'Juſtific. p.* 318.) Faith is not a *Condition* in the ſtrict 'Senſe; I chuſe to lay that Way of Speaking aſide, and 'to expreſs my Thoughts thus; The Goſpel requires 'of thoſe that are juſtified, that they believe in Chriſt." Curiouſly thought and expreſſed too! *The Goſpel requires of thoſe that are juſtified, that they believe in Chriſt:* But does it not require of thoſe who are not juſtified, that they believe in Chriſt alſo? Rare Champion of Grace! Such Ways of Expreſſion muſt do wonderful Feats, and enlighten every Mind in the Kingdom. But this is not all. 'It is an idle Conteſt *(ſaith he)* and yet hath troubled 'ſome Heads, which of theſe (Faith or Juſtification) is 'firſt in Time, for I apprehend that they are both to-'gether: Therefore no Man can tell which is precedent, 'and which ſubſequent." Here is a Matter decided for you! Who dares any longer conteſt it? *I apprehend, &c.* That this is an idle Conteſt, and owing only to ſuch Heads as his own, will be eaſily granted: But his *I apprehend, &c.* will be deem'd a very ſorry Deciſion. ---- 99 of 100 will apprehend, *that his* Apprehenſion *of the Matter is abſurd, and repugnant to the very Order of Thought or Apprehenſion in all Caſes whatſoever.* And you are defied to inſtance the Caſe, in which the *Condition*,

dition, Means or Inſtrument of any Thing, muſt not, in the Order of Thought or Apprehenſion, be conceived to exiſt before the Thing; or that a Workman's Tools muſt not be conceived to exiſt previous to the Work done by them. But notwithſtanding this Author's Apprehenſion of this Matter, in the Paſſage above cited, *viz.* "That Faith and Juſtification are ſo inſtantaneous, 'as no Man can tell, which is precedent and which 'ſubſequent;" yet how vaſtly different do we find his Apprehenſion of it, in his *Preface* to the ſame Performance, *p.* 15. The Paſſage is curious, and runs thus. 'So as to *Juſtification by Faith*, it may be ſaid that 'Faith goes before Juſtification, and yet we are ſure it 'comes after. The former is true, becauſe Pardon or 'Juſtification is propounded and promiſed as a Conſe-'quence and Reward of Faith. The latter is alſo true; 'for we muſt not believe that we are forgiven, before 'God hath forgiven us. We muſt ſee our Pardon and 'then exert our Faith. Thus both are true in diffe-'rent Reſpects. On one Account Faith precedes Juſti-'fication; on the other it follows it, This puts an End 'to the Diſpute, and lays all the Quarrels in the Duſt." Whoever can write ſuch a *Treatiſe*, and ſuch a Paſſage in the *Preface* to it, had need to be at an End of all Diſpute or Controverſy, In the *Treatiſe* no Man can tell *of Faith and Juſtification, which is precedent and which is conſequent.* In the *Preface* to it; *It may be ſaid that Faith goes before Juſtification, and we are ſure alſo it comes after.* So that to make all plain, *Faith* in one Reſpect *goes before* Juſtification; in another, *comes after it*; and yet in general *they are ſo inſtantaneous*, that no Man can tell *which goes before*, or *which comes after.* This is a Doctrine of Grace! Sanctified Logick, out of all Queſtion! That Faith goes before Juſtification is eaſily admitted, and for the Reaſon aſſigned, *viz. Becauſe Pardon or Juſtification* (which, by the by, are not allowed to be ſynonimous Terms in the Treatiſe) *is propounded and promiſed as a Conſequence or Reward of Faith*: But how comes it alſo to *follow after?* Why *becauſe we muſt not believe that we are forgiven, before God hath forgiven us. We muſt ſee our Pardon, and then exert our Faith.*

Did

Did ever a more arrant Piece of Nonſenſe drop from the Pen of any Writer! As if Faith or Belief in *Chriſt* as the true *Meſſiah*, operating by Love, by which we are juſtified; and the Faith or Belief that God has actually juſtified us by that Faith, were the Faith or Belief of the ſame Thing in different Reſpects, and not of different and diſtinct Things. *We muſt ſee our Pardon, &c. Seeing*, ſays the Proverb, is *Believing*: But how can we ſee it? by the Eye of Faith. Well then, in plain Language, we muſt firſt *ſee* our Pardon *by the Eye of Faith*, and then *exert our Faith*. Such Logick muſt ſurely *put an End to the Diſpute and lay all the Quarrel in the Duſt*.

3. As to the 12th Article of the Church, it is obvious, that by the Words, *and follow after Juſtification*, the *Article* means not to exclude good Works going *before* Juſtification, from being acceptable or pleaſing to God, provided they are the Fruits of Faith, becauſe it has no negative Words to exclude them. And not only ſo, but which is ſtill confirmed by the next following Article, intitled, *of Works before Juſtification*. *Works* (ſaith this Article) *done before the Grace of* Chriſt *and the Inſpiration of his Spirit are not pleaſant to God*: Why ſo? *Foraſmuch as they ſpring not of Faith in* Jeſus Chriſt. Here it is plain, that by *Works before Juſtification* the Article meaneth Works that are *ſo* before it as to be before the Grace of *Chriſt*, and conſequently Faith in him; that is, Works in a State of mere *Heatheniſm* or *Infidelity*. And therefore, according to the Maxim, *Exceptio firmat regulam in non exceptis*, the Article confirmeth, that Works which are not *ſo* before Juſtification as to be before the Grace of *Chriſt* and Faith in him, but after theſe and ſpringing from them, are pleaſing to God, tho' before Juſtification.

But do not both Articles rather ſeem to ſuppoſe, that *Faith* and *Juſtification* are co-exiſtent; or that 'twixt the firſt Act of a juſtifying Faith, and that of Juſtification, there intervenes no Space for good Works to be exerted in? I anſwer, that however ſome few have choſe to underſtand them in this Senſe, and in which they might remain undiſturbed, if they would not diſturb, inſult and abuſe their Neighbours, for differing from them in

in Judgment; yet more generally 'tis conceived, to be diſhonouring the Articles, to underſtand them as regarding ſo ſilly and ſpeculative a Notion, which never has, nor ever can be proved, to have the leaſt Foundation either in Scripture, or common Reaſon; or which in itſelf, whether held or rejected, is not of the leaſt Moment or Importance, ſo long as the *Foundation* is held ſure, viz. *That we are juſtified by a true and* lively *Faith, bringing forth the Fruit of good Works; but that neither this Faith nor its Fruit of good Works, are in any Senſe* meritorious Cauſes *of either our* Juſtification *or* Salvation *(to admit the Diſtinction) but* Conditions *or* Means *only*. Let one ſingle plain Text of Scripture, or one ſingle concluſive Argument in Reaſon, be produced in Support of this *ſpeculative Notion*, that the firſt *mere Act* of Faith and that of Juſtification, are *co-exiſtent*; no one can be under any Temptation to reject it: For ſure the leſs we are required to do in the Work of our *Salvation*, ſo much the happier for us, who are able to do ſo little, and ſo unwilling to do any Thing at all. Or let it be ſhewn, what Moment or Importance the holding or rejecting this Notion is of, ſo long as this *Foundation* is held ſure.

But without holding this Notion (as you teach and deceive the People) the *Foundation* is not, and cannot be held: For that the contrary Notion, ſay you, *viz.* That Faith and its neceſſary Fruits pre-exiſt, and go before Juſtification as neceſſary Conditions of it, is deſtroying the Foundation, and holding Juſtification *by Works* as a *meritorious Cauſe*. This is your poiſon'd Inſinuation; falſe and inſidious! Have you proved (Sir) or dare you attempt to prove this Inſinuation? No, you dare not attempt it; not only becauſe you have no Talent at proving any thing, but chiefly becauſe you are *conſcious*, that ſuch Proof muſt equally conclude againſt yourſelf and Brethren *Methodiſts*, in the Caſe of *Salvation*, as againſt thoſe you abuſe in that of *Juſtification*. Do not you and your Brethren hold, That Faith and good Works are neceſſary Conditions of *Salvation?* Well; up ſtarts a hair-brained *Solifidian*, and runs about a Mouthing; "The "*Methodiſts* preach up Salvation *by Works as meritorious* "*Cauſes*:" Will you think it a fair Charge againſt you?

Or

Or not rather diſclaim it as falſe and injurious? Produce (Sir) but one Argument, either from Scripture or Reaſon, to prove, That the holding Faith and good Works neceſſary *Conditions* of Juſtification, is holding Juſtification by Works, as *meritorious Cauſes*; that will not equally conclude in the Mouth of this *Solifidian*, that your holding Faith and good Works neceſſary *Conditions* of Salvation, is holding Salvation by Works, as *meritorious Cauſes*: Produce, I ſay, but one ſingle Argument that will not equally conclude in the *one* Caſe as the *other*, and I'll become your Proſelyte the next Moment.

But if this be impoſſible for you to do, as ſure it is, then lay your Hand on your Mouth! Nay, rather open it wide, and recal the Slander you have ſcatter'd far and wide around you; and undo the Miſchief you have already done. You boaſt indeed in your *Journals*, that you have kindled a *Fire* which all the *Devils* in Hell ſhall not be able to extinguiſh! Alas, Sir! the *Fire* you have kindled is that of Slander and Defamation. A *Fire*, which no *Devil* in Hell, no nor *Jeſuit* nor *Deiſt* on Earth, will ever go about to extinguiſh; but faggot and foment it with all their Might, as too effectually ſerving their Intereſts or Turn. You and your Brethren cry out Perſecution! 'Tis true, Perſecution there is in the Caſe; but are not you the Perſecutors? Is it not you that falſely accuſe the Brethren; diſturb the Peace of the Church; trample on her Laws and Canons, tho' ſolemnly engaged to obey them, and deſpiſe her Authority? But ſtill Perſecution you cry out; for want of it you mean: For ours is no perſecuting Country for Religion; every Man may enjoy his own Way in Peace and Safety; but as you may regard being perſecuted as ſomething eſſential to a true Chriſtian, and neceſſary to keep up the Spirit of Chriſtianity, you ſeem to be in Queſt or Purſuit of it; pleaſe only to ſtep into a Neighbouring Country, *Spain* or *Portugal*, and you'll bid fair, I dare ſay, to find it. Or if this be too much, only purſue your firſt Plan you amuſed the World with, *viz. The Converſion of the Indians*; you'll either meet with it or ſomething equivalent to it. But why, poor Gentleman, are you thus to be bantered? Are you not really perſe-

cuted? Are you not caſt out of the Synagogues; excluded the *Church of England* Pulpits; and treated as a Diſciple of *Fox* or *Muggleton?* And is not all this Perſecution? But for what Cauſe are you thus treated? Why, only for the trifling Cauſe of accuſing the Clergy, openly and avowedly accuſing them in general, for Apoſtates from Chriſtianity, and ignorant of it as *Mahomet*; for blind Guides, falſe Teachers, and leading the People to the Gates of Hell. And in all this *you ſpeak the Truth in Chriſt, and lie not.* And are not the Clergy of a ſtrange perſecuting Spirit, to deny ſuch Men their Pulpits, to inſult, traduce and defame them in! But why will you deſire our Pulpits, or preſume to approach the Altars at which we miniſter? Is it not Perſecution in you to attempt the one or the other? Is it not wholly abſurd and inconſiſtent in you to pretend holding Communion with us, if you believe a Word of the Characters you aſſure us to be true? Will you hold Communion with the *Muſti* or with the *Pope*, with the *Turkiſh* or the *Romiſh* Clergy? And why any more with us, whom you are pleaſed to ſet forth to the Multitude in ſuch odious Colours? Sure you ought to get you up from among us, leſt you be conſumed in our Iniquities!

But I have done. I thought indeed to have added ſome other Queries relating to your Conduct, but ſince this Letter has been under my Pen, I have ſeen them put by another Hand; and therefore ſhall here put an End to this preſent Trouble.

And remain, SIR,

Charleſtown, April 8. 1740. *Your very humble Servant,* ALEX. GARDEN.

P. S. *Will your Reverence be pleaſed to help out your honoured Friend and Brother,* J. Weſley, *againſt the following Charge of a groſs* Contradiction, *inſerted in the* Gentleman's Magazine, *for* July, 1739. *vol.* 9. *p.* 358.

'*In the Preface to the Hymns and ſacred Poems lately* '*publiſhed at* London, *by Mr.* John W-ſl-y *and his Bro-* '*ther*, p. 5. *we are told, that* 'even the *Condition* of "our Acceptance with *God*, is not our Holineſs either "of Heart or Life, but Faith alone; Faith *contradiſ-*

"*tinguiſhed*

" *tinguiſhed* from Holineſs, as well as from good Works.' ' *And then immediately follow theſe Words,* 'Other Foun- " dation therefore can no Man lay, without being an " Adverſary to *Chriſt* and his Goſpel, than Faith alone, " Faith, tho' neceſſarily producing both, yet *not includ-* " *ing either good Works or Holineſs.*"

' *But in a Sermon on this Text,* 'By Grace ye are " ſaved through Faith, *Eph.* ii. 8.' *written and publiſhed* ' *by the ſame Mr.* John W-ſl-y, p. 14. *is the following* ' *Expreſſion*: ' But we ſpeak of a Faith neceſſarily *in-* " *cluſive of all good Works and all Holineſs,*"

' *Several ſerious Perſons are of Opinion, that Mr.* W-ſl-y ' *and his Adherents would behave with greater Modeſty,* ' *if they left off to rail at the Clergy, and charge them* ' *with omitting to preach the fundamental Doctrines of the* ' *Chriſtian Religion, till they reconcile both Sides of this* ' *Contradiction; or, if that ſhould appear a Taſk too dif-* ' *ficult for them, that they would be pleaſed to expunge one* ' *of thoſe Aſſertions, in order to let their* own Followers, ' *and the reſt of the World know, what their own* real ' Sentiments *are with Regard to* That, *which themſelves* ' *confeſs* to be a Matter of the utmoſt Importance.

[*To be continued.*]

Remainder of the Remarks on Mr. Whitefield's New-England *Journal.*

AS to his other ſevere Charge upon the Clergy, it is in theſe Words, --- *Moſt that preach I fear do not experimentally know Chriſt.*---That is, are in a State of Damnation. Now, let it be obſerved, that he converſed with but a few Miniſters out of *Boſton*, and it would be very uncharitable in any one that knew them, to think that the greater Part of them are in a State of Damnation, never experimentally knew Chriſt; but if he was ſo uncharitable as to think thus of them, it is very wrong to form a Judgment of the Miniſters in the Country, upon the miſtaken Judgment he had paſſed upon the Miniſters in the Town; it is poſſible they may be bad, the Miniſters in the Country good; and ſo on the contrary. Or if Mr.

Whitefield did not ground his Opinion of theſe Reverend and excellent Men upon a perſonal Acquaintance with them, but upon hear-ſay, I think it exceeding wrong to cenſure them as unconverted, and as Enemies to their Lord and Maſter, whoſe Embaſſadors they are, merely upon hear-ſay. But ſuppoſing Mr. *Whitefield* had heard ſuch Things of the Clergy as made him think that they were in the general ſtill in a State of Nature, conſidering that we, the Laity of the Country, knew nothing of it, but believed the contrary, would it not have anſwered more valuable Ends, would it not have been more agreeable to Scripture Rules, to have wrote to theſe Gentlemen privately, told them of their bad Eſtate, and have endeavoured to have rouſed them out of their carnal Slumbers, than thus publickly to cenſure them? For my Part, I have not the leaſt Reaſon to believe, but that the Generality of the Clergy are Workmen that need not be aſhamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth. I believe they are as ſound in the Doctrines of Grace, as any Men living, making the Lord Jeſus Chriſt the Scope of all their Sermons. It is true, they often preach upon Obedience; and ſhow that it is the beſt Evidence of a Man's Juſtification: And herein do they imitate the great Mr. *Shepard*, who, in his *Sound Believer*, has this Expreſſion; *That the Reaſon why Men do not preach up Holineſs, and inſiſt upon it as the Evidence of a Man's Juſtification, is, becauſe theſe Men deſire to keep their Peace, and yet unwilling to forſake their Luſts; and hence they exclude Holineſs to teſtify in the Court of Conſcience, whether they are beloved of God, and ſincere-hearted or no; becauſe this is a fatal Witneſs againſt them, and tells them to their Faces that there is no Peace to the Wicked*; which is preaching of Chriſt. And it is further to be obſerved, that the Clergy *live* as well as *preach* the Goſpel of Chriſt. Now I do not know what Authority any Man has to cenſure his Neighbour, who is a ſound Believer and a good Liver. It is true, a Man may be a Hypocrite, who has an orthodox Head and lives a ſober Life; but I affirm, no Man has a Right ſo much as to think thus of his Neighbour, much leſs to publiſh it to the World, unleſs he is able to ſearch the Hearts,

Hearts, and to try the Reins of the Children of Men. We muſt aſſume God's Prerogative, to judge in particular, that this or the other Man is this cloſe Phariſee, that muſt be left to a more merciful, but more awful Tribunal. With reſpect to ſuch, we are to hope all Things, and to believe all Things. If the Scriptures are to be the Rule, we are not to judge leſt we be judged, and with what Meaſure we mete it will be meaſured to us again: And *who art thou O Man that judgeſt anothers Servant, to his own Maſter he ſtandeth or falleth.* Agreeable to this, ſays that faithful Servant of God, Mr. *Gilbert Tennent* in one of his printed Sermons, *That to judge a Man raſhly to be an Hypocrite, without any Evidence from his Life, is blaſphemouſly to take to himſelf one of God's incommunicable Attributes.* Now I appeal to any Man, whether the Miniſters of this Country are immoral Men; nay whether they are not remarkably the contrary. But again, is not this Cenſuring the Clergy of the moſt dangerous Conſequence, as well as very vain. If the greateſt Part of the Miniſters in this Country are in an unconverted State, and an unconverted Miniſter can no more be the Inſtrument of converting a wicked Man, than a dead Man can beget a living Child; the Conſequence is, that we are all in our Sins, and muſt remain ſo till the preſent Clergy are either converted (and Mr. *Whitefield* I believe doth not expect that) or till they are dead, or turned out of their Office; and ſuppoſe they ſhould be diſmiſſed, and turned a begging, what Chriſtian Marks will there attend their Succeſſors which do not attend them? So that the Conſequences are theſe; There is no Senſe in hearing the preſent Miniſters, for there is no good to be got by them; nor any Propriety in turning them away, and getting others as bad as themſelves: What then muſt be done? Why have no Miniſters at all; and that will ſave us abundance of Money. This is the Conſequence, and a fatal one indeed. But to put the Matter into a more favourable Light; unconverted Miniſters may poſſibly be the Inſtruments of converting Souls; yet the Miſchiefs will be many. For altho' I may profit by an unconverted Miniſter, whom I think to be a Man of God; yet I queſtion whether it is more than poſſible for

a Man to get Good by a Miniſter, whom he is well aſſured is a wicked Man, and hath never felt what he preaches; wherefore unleſs we intend to get rid of all the Miniſters in the Country as unconverted Men, excepting thoſe five or ſix that Mr. *Whitefield* mentions as the Children of God; for all the reſt, I muſt in Charity to Mr. *Whitefield* believe, he thought to be unconverted; otherwiſe why did he not mention others? he had as fair an Opportunity to mention ſome of the *Boſton* Miniſters as converted, as he had to mention the Rev. Mr. *Bliſs*, whom I believe alſo to be a good Man; and the only Reaſon that he did not, was becauſe he had not that Charity for them, or any of them, as for him: And if that was the Caſe, he acted like himſelf, like an honeſt Man, in not mentioning them; tho' I believe him to be extremely miſtaken; I ſay unleſs we intend to get rid of our Miniſters, it is beſt for us to have high and honourable Thoughts of them believe them all, eſpecially let every particular Perſon believe for himſelf, that his own Miniſter is converted, unleſs the contrary is demonſtrative by their Preaching or Practice, which when they do that, let them be diſmiſſed, let them be diſgraced. And I believe I may appeal even to the Enemies of our Conſtitution, whether or no, when that has been the Caſe with Miniſters, they have not been ſilenced and diſmiſſed from the People; and I can truly ſay, that I do not know of an open immoral Miniſter in the Country; and by their Fruits we muſt judge them; and therefore in Charity, and according to Mr. *Tennent*'s Scriptural Rule, muſt believe them to be all good Men.

And now let me beg theſe Things of the Readers, that they would eſteem their Miniſters highly for their Works Sake, and as they expect to profit under their Miniſtry; that they would conſider the many Diſadvantages the Rev. Mr. *Whitefield* laboured under, when he attempted to judge the Secrets of their Hearts. I ſuppoſe he never converſed an Hour with any one of them alone in his Life; he never heard but two of them preach during his Abode with us; and is ſilent as to them, of whom he might have ſaid almoſt every Thing that was great and good, without the leaſt Suſpicion of Flattery, or diſcover-

ing

ing an unſound Judgment, and would have done it had he judged rightly of them. But after all, let Nothing that has been here ſaid prejudice any againſt Mr. *Whitefield*, but let it ſerve only to remind us, that Mr. *Whitefield* may be miſtaken, as well as the great Mr. *Stoddard*, and that he is miſtaken in the Account he has given us in his Journal, reſpecting the College and the Clergy, and then theſe Remarks will have the deſired Effect.

[*An Anſwer to theſe Remarks will be inſerted in our next.*]

The SPEECH of his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* Maryland, *to both Houſes of ASSEMBLY*, May 26. 1741.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly,

I Have called you together, as uſual, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, and hope you are all met with a hearty Reſolution to promote the Publick Good, and to avoid all unneceſſary Diſputes as much as poſſible.

For my own Part, I deſire Nothing more earneſtly than the Happineſs and Proſperity of the Province, and ſhall be always ready to join my Endeavours with yours for that Purpoſe, and to oblige you in every Thing, as far as is conſiſtent with the Duty of my Station, and further I hope no reaſonable Man will expect or deſire me to go.

It is the Senſe of my Duty to His Majeſty, and the Lord Proprietor, that has obliged me ſo often, and ſo earneſtly, to recommend to you the Continuance of the Fund for purchaſing Arms and Ammunition for the Defence of the Province, and I muſt ſtill renew my Solicitations to you upon this Head; my Duty not permitting me ever to neglect ſo very neceſſary and eſſential a Point.

You muſt be very ſenſible, that this Fund has always been thought neceſſary, even in Time of Peace, and I hope you will not think a Time of War a proper Sea-

ſon

ſon for the Diſcontinuance of it, but that you will rather think it prudent to make ſome further Proviſion for our Safety and Security; but whatever Quantity of Arms and Ammunition you may think ſufficient for the Province, a proper Magazine for the Security of them is certainly very neceſſary; and that we have not ſuch a One at preſent is but too well known for me to enlarge any further upon the Subject: I ſhall therefore leave it to your Prudence and Diſcretion.

There are many other Things proper to be taken into Conſideration, which I think unneceſſary to mention to you in particular, as our ſeveral Sentiments on any Subject may be ſo eaſily communicated to one another in the uſual Manner by Meſſages; therefore ſhall only obſerve to you, that the Happineſs of all People depends ſo greatly upon the Goodneſs of the Laws they live under, that it is impoſſible for any Body of Men, met together in a legiſlative Capacity, to be too ſenſible of the Importance of their Truſt, or too diligent and careful in the Diſcharge of it.

I am very fully perſuaded, that a great deal of Good might accrue to the Inhabitants of this Province, by a wiſe and prudent Amendment of our Laws, and ſhould think no Pains too great to effect ſo very deſirable a Thing: Promoting the Happineſs of Numbers of People ſo immediately under One's Care, being a Pleaſure that every rational Man in my Station, muſt deſire to procure to himſelf if he can, as the beſt Recompence for the Cares and Trouble of Government, whatever Regard Governors may be ſuppoſed to have to other Conſiderations, which I hope I ſhall always deſpiſe whenever they come in competition with my Duty.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* Maryland,

The humble ADDRESS of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE return your Excellency our unfeigned Thanks for your kind Speech at the Opening this Seſſion, and beg leave to aſſure you that we will avoid all unneceſſary Debates whatſoever.

The

The Assurance your Excellency has given us of your earnest Desire to promote the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province, affords us so pleasing a Prospect, that we firmly resolve to use our hearty Endeavours to procure what is so very desirable.

The kind Caution you are pleased to give us to provide for our Safety, when we are so much exposed to Danger, we shall gratefully remember; and hope your Excellency's so often and so earnestly pressing the Continuance of a Fund for Arms and Ammunition, and the providing a Magazine, will induce all Persons concerned not only to reflect seriously and candidly on the Situation we are in, but also to join in making Provision for Security of our Liberties and Fortunes.

We are convinced that the Happiness of all People depends greatly on the Goodness of the Laws they live under, and are so fully satisfied from your Excellency's past Conduct, that nothing is more agreeable to you than Promoting the Ease and Interest of the People immediately under your Care, that we shall, with the utmost Diligence, contribute our Assistance for the Amendment of our Laws, and doing every other Thing that will be serviceable to the Province.

BENJ. TASKER, *President.*

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer.

Gentlemen of the Upper House of Assembly.

I Return you hearty Thanks for your kind Address, and Approbation of my past Conduct, and shall always endeavour by my Actions to deserve the Continuance of your good Opinion of my Administration.

SAM. OGLE.

To his Excellency SAMUEL OGLE, *Esq; Governor of* Maryland.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Delegates of the same Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE return you Thanks for Calling us together as usual for the Dispatch of Business, and do assure you we are met with a hearty Resolution to promote the Publick Good, and to avoid all unnecessary Disputes whatsoever.

Your

Your Excellency's kind Declaration of desiring nothing more earnestly than the Happiness and Prosperity of the Province; your Readiness to join your Endeavours with our's for that Purpose, and to oblige us in every Thing consistent with the Duty of your Station, we receive with the utmost Gratitude; And hope you will find us always ready to make suitable Returns for every Obligation you shall be pleased to confer on us, and never so unreasonable as either to expect or desire any Thing from your Excellency inconsistent with that Duty.

As we flatter ourselves our former Deportment has by this Time sufficiently convinced our Sovereign, and the Lord Proprietary, of our steady Loyalty and Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government, our Regard to the Safety of the Province, and our own Preservation; so the Subject of Arms and Ammunition for Defence of the Province, and a proper Magazine for the Security of them, so earnestly recommended by your Excellency, shall have it's proper Share in our Deliberations.

We are very sensible of the Importance of the Trust reposed in us, and being resolved to use our utmost Diligence and Care in the Discharge of it, we shall gladly receive your Excellency's Sentiments by Message or otherwise, in any Thing proper for our Consideration, and which may in any Manner contribute to the Welfare of the People we represent.

A wise and prudent Amendment of our Laws now in being, as well as the Reviving those useful Ones which have of late unhappily ceased, we believe would greatly promote the Happiness of the People of this Province; and as the being instrumental to such Happiness, as your Excellency well observes, must give the greatest Pleasure to a rational and virtuous Mind, we shall not doubt your Concurrence in both the One and the Other.

On Behalf of the House of Delegates,

May 28. 1741. *Signed per Order,*

P. HAMMOND, *Speaker.*

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

I Return you hearty Thanks for your kind Address, and particularly for your Assurance, that the Subject of Arms and Ammunition for Defence of the Province, and a proper Magazine for the Security of them, shall have a proper Share in your Deliberations; and you may be assured, that I shall never recommend any Thing to you but what I take to be for the real Interest of the Province. *SAM. OGLE.*

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates of the Province of Maryland.

May 30. 1741.

MR. Speaker having communicated to this House, that pursuant to an Order of the last Session of 10th *July* 1740, he had transmitted the Congratulatory Address of this House to the King's most Excellent Majesty, to *Ferdinando John Paris*, Esq; the Agent employ'd for the Service of the Country, and who by his Letter dated *London*, 5th *January* last, had acquainted him, That he had by Means of Lord *Harrington*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, presented the said Address (in the Manner constantly practised in such Cases) to His Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously, as appears by the *London Gazette*, Numb. 7976, wherein the same is inserted as follows, *viz.*

WHITEHALL, January 2.

'The following Address of the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of *Maryland*, having been transmitted hither, has been presented to His Majesty by *Ferdinando John Paris*, Esq; their Agent; which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble ADDRESS of the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of *Maryland*, in General Assembly convened.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's dutiful Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of the Province of Maryland, *beg Leave to offer*

offer our moſt ſincere Congratulations on the glorious Succeſs of your Arms in the Weſt-Indies, *in an unavoidable War your Majeſty has been obliged to undertake in Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of your Imperial Crown, and the Rights of your injured People.*

On the firſt Notice of your Majeſty's Intentions of Raiſing Troops in America, *we were with the earlieſt who chearfully and unanimouſly granted a Bounty for encouraging Levies, and raiſing Five Hundred Men; which, conſidering our Scarcity of People, was the utmoſt Number could reaſonably be preſumed this Province could raiſe and ſupply. And ſince your Royal Inſtruction has been laid before us, we have, with no leſs Chearfulneſs, provided for their Support and Tranſportation to the Place of Rendezvous: Which we pray may be graciouſly accepted by your Majeſty, as a Teſtimony of our ſteady Loyalty and firm Attachment to your moſt ſacred Perſon and Government.*

Although our Situation be remote, and that we live under a Proprietary Government, yet we hope we are not beyond the extenſive Influence of your Majeſty's juſt and mild Adminiſtration, and think it our greateſt Happineſs, that we can have Recourſe to your Royal Perſon for Protection, whenever we may be put to the Neceſſity of imploring it.

That indulgent Heaven may ſhower down its richeſt Bleſſings on your moſt ſacred Majeſty, inſpire your Councils, proſper your Arms, defeat your Enemies; and that there never may be wanting a Succeſſor of your royal Line to reign over us, are the ſincere and earneſt Wiſhes of your Majeſty's faithful Subjects, the Delegates of Maryland.

July 19. 1740. *Signed by Order and on Behalf of the Houſe of Delegates, per*

P. HAMMOND, *Speaker.*

And that the ſaid *Paris*, in the ſame Letter, had acquainted him likewiſe, that as it had been talked of at Court, that there were but Two Hundred Men or thereabouts ſent out of this Province to the *Weſt-Indies* for his Majeſty's Service, he had ſhewn how this Houſe acted in Raiſing Money for Bounties, Maintenance and Tranſportation of Five Hundred Men, as appeared by the Acts

of

of Assembly in his Hands, and that if the whole Number was not raised and transported, it was not due to any Fault in this House, and hoped that his Conduct therein would be acceptable to the House.

The House therefore taking the same into Consideration, Approve of the Conduct of the said *Ferdinando John Paris*, Esq; in presenting the said Address, and likewise in representing their Zeal for his Majesty's Service and ready Compliance with his Intentions and Royal Instructions, by providing Bounties, Victuals, Transports and other Necessaries for Five Hundred Men to be raised in this Province until their Arrival at the Place of general Rendezvous in the *West-Indies*.

Continuation of the Proceedings in the Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay *in* New-England, *from* pag. 34.

The SPEECH of his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, *Esq; to both Houses.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

WE are now enter'd into the Eighth Week of this Session, and when I look back on your Proceedings it gives me much Concern, that so long a Session, attended with so great a Charge to the Province, should end in so little Advantage to His Majesty's Government, or to the Welfare of his People.

I must, on this Occasion, apply myself more particularly to you, *Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*, whose Business it is, and whose Care it ought to be, to make all seasonable Supplies in Support and Defence of his Majesty's Government and People. It cannot, *Gentlemen*, redound to your Honour, that you have taken effectual Care to pay your selves your own Wages, while you have neglected to make the least Provision for paying some Thousands of Pounds now due to a great Number of the good Servants of the Government.

As to the Bill projected by you, for supplying the Treasury with *One Hundred and Ten Thousand Pounds*, you very well knew it could not possibly pass into a Law,

it being made in the Face of ſeveral of His Majeſty's Royal Orders, lying on the publick Records of the Province. I would gladly have you undeceive yourſelves, and conſider that His Majeſty is always virtually preſent in the General Aſſembly of this Province, by the Repreſentative of His Royal Perſon his Governor, and that by your Conſtitution the King is in this Manner the firſt and ſupream Part of this Legiſlature, and without whom no Order, Act or Law can be made: How vainly then are you now ſtrugling to avoid His Majeſty's Orders, as to the Supply of the Treaſury, which you will doubtleſs find muſt finally take Place; and I cannot but think, that all wiſe conſidering Perſons will be thankful for His Majeſty's late Order, that has put a Stop to any further Emiſſions of Bills of Credit, but by ſuch Acts as ſhall receive His Royal Approbation before they take Effect: By this Means we may hope to be free from new Scenes of Fraud and Injuſtice, in what may for the future paſs for Money among us, which will now be doubtleſs always fix'd at an unalterable Value: And this leads me to lay before this Court again, the Scheme for forming what is commonly called The *Land Bank*; and I do in the firſt Place acknowledge the Zeal and Steadineſs of His Majeſty's Council, in joining with me, for ſuppreſſing a Project ſo full of miſchievous Conſequences to His Majeſty's Government and People; and I depend we ſhall ſtill ſteadily proceed in all juſt and reaſonable Methods for the Deſtruction of this dangerous Attempt. And while we are thus doing our Duty to the King and to this Province, I am ſorry, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, that you will not give the leaſt Aid in the Affair, but ſeem rather to countenance this iniquitous Contrivance and Combination; a conſiderable Number of the Members of your Houſe, as I am inform'd, having greatly intereſted themſelves in it. However, *Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, I ſhall think myſelf obliged, in Duty to His Majeſty and in Faithfulneſs to this Country, to lay this Matter before His Majeſty in its proper Light; and I doubt not but that the Meaſures taken with Reſpect to it here and at home, by a Number of Gentlemen of great Subſtance, Integrity,

and

and Honour, will ſoon have the deſired Effect, and thereby prevent the vaſt Confuſion and Ruin this pernicious Undertaking might otherwiſe bring on this whole Government and People.

J. BELCHER.

January 9. 1740,41.

The ſame Day his Excellency was pleaſed to prorogue the Aſſembly to Wedneſday the 12th of *March* next, having given his Conſent to the enacting the following engroſs'd Bills, which had paſs'd both Houſes, *viz.*

A Bill entituled, *An Act for granting unto His Majeſty ſeveral Rates and Duties of Impoſt and Tonnage on Shipping.*

A Bill entituled, *An Act for the more effectual regulating the private Trade with the Eaſtern and Weſtern Indians, and the preventing Abuſes therein.*

A Bill entituled, *An Act to appropriate the Sum of* Sixteen Thouſand and Seventy three Pounds four Shillings and five Pence, *the Surpluſs of ſeveral Appropriations now lying in the Hands of the Treaſurer.*

And ſome other Bills of a more private Nature.

The SPEECH of His Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, *Eſq; to the General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *at* Boſton, March 26, 1741.

Gentlemen of the Council & of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I Have lately receiv'd a Letter from the Hon. *Edward Vernon*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of His Majeſty's Blue Squadron, and Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Ships of War in the *Weſt-Indies*, deſiring no Veſſels may be cleared from the Offices in this Government, that may have Proviſions aboard, till they have given Bond to land them in ſome Part of His Majeſty's Dominions.

This Letter ſhall be communicated to you, and I ſhall not doubt your bringing forward a Bill to be paſs'd into a Law agreeable thereto.

The neighbouring Governments have already taken the needful Care in this Matter; and I have no doubt of your doing, on your Part, what may effectually prevent Proviſions of any kind whatſoever going from hence, ſo as that the Enemy may be directly or indirectly ſupplied with them.

I was in Hopes before my Meeting you at this Time, to have received ſome freſh Advices from *Great-Britain* reſpecting the Affairs of this Province; but as no Ship is yet arriv'd from thence, ſhall only refer you to ſuch Things as I laid before you the laſt Seſſion, and ſtill remain undone, although they nearly affect the Honour and Safety of His Majeſty's Government and People.

March 26. 1741. *J. BELCHER.*

Thurſday, April 2.

A MESSAGE from the Houſe of Repreſentatives to his Excellency the Governor, in Anſwer to his of the 8th, and Speech to them of the 9th of January *laſt.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe having conſidered your Meſſage of the eighth and Speech of the ninth of *January* laſt, beg Leave in Anſwer to obſerve, That it is Matter of great Concern to us, that when both Houſes of Aſſembly by their repeatedly paſſing a Vote for the raiſing Monies for the repairing *Caſtle William*, had expreſſed their great Solicitude for the Protection and Defence of his Majeſty's Subjects here: That altho' in the framing this Vote, every Thing concerning the ſaid Repairs was left intirely to the Direction of your Excellency, the General Court ſaving only the Right of employing ſome Perſons to purchaſe Materials and obtain Workmen upon the moſt reaſonable Terms:

That notwithſtanding the whole General Court, Governor, Council and Repreſentatives of this Province for near fifty Years paſt (ever ſince the Charter arriv'd) have adjudg'd this Right conſonant thereto, and have been in the uninterrupted Practice of it:

And furthermore, ſince our moſt gracious Sovereign, and his Royal Predeceſſors, have practically conceded that the Exercile of this Right is agreeable to the Charter:

That notwithſtanding all this, your Excellency ſhould uſe any Means, that there may be a Conſtruction put on the Charter different from what has been the conſtant Senſe of the Crown, of this Legiſlature, and alſo the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, as ſuch, who have lately

declared

declared it in this Affair upon Oath to your Excellency.--- This muſt needs appear ſurprizing to the whole Country, eſpecially at a Time when the People under your Excellency's Care are in ſuch imminent Danger, and are by your Excellency's extraordinary Demands kept out of a State of Defence.

We know not what will be the Event of your Excellency's Application to the Crown on this Head; but ſhould it be to remove us off from our ancient Uſage and Foundation, it will probably yield little Comfort to your Excellency, but much Diſtreſs to us, and certainly greatly diſcourage his Majeſty's People here in raiſing Moneys for the Fortifying and Defence of the Country.

This Houſe are much concerned that they ſhould expend ſo much of their Conſtituents Money, and ſo much of their own Time the laſt Seſſion, and that all they did for the Support of the Government, and towards fortifying the Province, although agreed to by the honourable Board, was by your Excellency made void; and ſo it ſeems would have been, had we ſat a much longer Time, and made never ſo many Conceſſions; unleſs we had inſerted a ſuſpending Clauſe in the Supply Bill, and alſo have put the Monies rais'd for fortifying the Province into the Hands of the Governor, or ſuch as muſt be under his abſolute Controul; Things utterly unknown to our Anceſtors; and by no Means to be complied with by us; in as much as we conceive the former would operate very dangerouſly againſt our Liberties, and particularly the Legiſlative Power given to this Court by the Royal Charter; and that the latter would greatly tend to expoſe the Properties of his Majeſty's Subjects, as ſeveral Inſtances in the Plantations teſtify.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to ſay, that it can't redound to the Honour of this Houſe that they have taken Care to pay themſelves, whilſt they have neglected to make the leaſt Proviſion for ſome Thouſands of Pounds now due to a great Number of the good Servants of the Government. We are concerned it ſhould be repreſented as if we had taken Care chiefly of our own Pay.

It is very true, had this Houſe received out of the Province Treaſury for their own Pay ſeveral Thouſand Pounds, when they apprehended it was againſt the Inten-

tion of any other Part of the Court, they might have pleaded for a Precedent your Excellency's Example in the Year One Thouſand ſeven Hundred thirty nine; when your Excellency had out of the Treaſury above *Two Thouſand Pounds*, great Part of which ſhould of Right been paid to other Perſons to whom it was before due. And we humbly conceive, that your Excellency at the ſame Time apprehended it againſt the Intention of the then Houſe of Repreſentatives, in as much as when there was a Motion made in the Houſe on the 20th of *June*, to conſider of Means that the Perſons for whom the Money was intended might receive it, the whole Court was by the Governor immediately adjourn'd over to the next Day four o' Clock *Poſt Meridiem*, and in the mean Time your Excellency obtain'd a Vote of Council for a Draft for the whole of that Appropriation, and took the Money out of the Treaſury before the Court could meet again.

But what this Houſe did as to their Pay, at the laſt Seſſion, was altogether agreeable to the Senſe and Expectation of the whole Court. There was *Sixteen Thouſand and ſeventy three Pounds four Shillings and five Pence* in the Treaſury, which was as exactly proportioned as might be to the ſeveral Services of the Government, ſome Part of which, viz. *Six Hundred forty five Pounds twelve and ſix Pence*, was paid to his Majeſty's Council, and *Two Thouſand two Hundred and fifty one Pounds five Shillings* to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for their Travel and Attendance at the General Court; *Thirteen Hundred and Forty Nine Pounds* whereof was lodged in the Treaſury ſeveral Years ago expreſly for the Pay of the Houſe. And it is very extraordinary that your Excellency ſhould reproach this Houſe for receiving their Pay, even after your Excellency had conſented to it, and after they had attended the Service of the Government, eſpecially ſince your Excellency received in the *May* Seſſions *Three Thouſand ſix Hundred Pounds* as Advance before Service done.

This Houſe are very ſenſible, that His Majeſty, by his Repreſentative the Governor, is preſent in the General Aſſembly; and for that very Reaſon no doubt it is, that the Royal Charter gives full Power to the Governor and the other Branches of the Court, to render effectual their Laws without Suſpenſion.

And

And altho' all wiſe and conſiderate Perſons will uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to make the Emiſſion of Bills of Credit in ſuch a Manner as may render them juſt and ſtable; yet we imagine there are but few, if any, among us, who are for introducing a ſuſpending Clauſe into the Acts of this Aſſembly: And if at any Time when your Excellency is attempting to introduce a new Method in granting of Monies for Fortifying the Province, or for inſerting a ſuſpending Clauſe in our Acts, the Repreſentatives ſhould not then ſtruggle in every becoming Way to maintain and preſerve their Liberty, they would act more like Vaſſals of an arbitrary Prince, than the free Subjects of King GEORGE their moſt gracious Sovereign.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, April 8. 1741.

Dr. *Hale* from the Committee appointed in the Forenoon to take under Conſideration the * Circular Letters of

* At a Council held at the Council Chamber in *Boſton*, upon Saturday *December* 20*th*, 1740.

The following Letter to the Juſtices of the Peace in the ſeveral Counties was voted at the Board.

GENTLEMEN,

WHereas a Number of Men have combined to make and emit certain Bills or Notes commonly called, Land-Bank *or* Manufactury Bills, *which we judge are very pernicious to the Publick Intereſt, Peace and good Order of His Majeſty's good Subjects in this Province; And foraſmuch as you are commiſſioned and erected into a Court for the Publick Good, and for preventing every Thing that may diſturb Peace and good Order; We expect that you uſe all your Power and Authority in every legal Method, both when you are met together in the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, and when ſeparated, to diſcourage and prevent the paſſing and ſpreading of the ſaid hurtful Bills: And inaſmuch as we are given to underſtand, that in ſundry Parts of the Province, divers Taverners, Retailers and common Victuallers, take, receive and give Encouragement to the ſaid Bills; We deſire you would in your firſt Seſſion caution all ſuch Taverners, Retailers or common Victuallers in your County, againſt paſſing or receiving any of the aforeſaid Bills. And we deſire and expect, that in the granting of Licences you carefully conſider of this Affair, and do not give out the Licences to ſuch Perſons as may deſpiſe Government and diſturb Peace and good Order, contrary to the Nature and Deſign of your Office.*

Copy, Examin'd per *J. Willard*, Secr.

Circular Letters were at the ſame Time ſent to all the Colonels of the Militia, directing them to diſmiſs all ſuch Officers in their Regiments as ſhould give Countenance to ſaid Bills,

the

the Governor and Council, of the 20th of *December* ult. reported according to Order.

Read and accepted, and thereupon *Voted*, That whereas the Laws of this Province now in Force, contain full and particular Directions to the ſeveral Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace how they ſhall proceed in granting and renewing Licences to Taverners, Retailers and common Victuallers, and what Qualifications are requiſite to ſuch; and inaſmuch as the Juſtices in the ſaid Courts are under the ſtrongeſt Obligations and Ties of Law and Conſcience, to obſerve all the Rules laid down in the Law reſpecting their Offices generally, as well as this Point in particular:

That thoſe Letters are a direct Infraction of the Laws of the Land, as they have a manifeſt Tendency to intimidate the Juſtices in the Execution of their Offices reſpecting Licences; which Laws ought always to be the ſole Rule of their Conduct, and the Meaſure of their Duty, that thereby the Safety of the Subject may be preſerved, and his juſt Rights and Liberties as well as his Property be maintain'd; and which this Houſe are in an eſpecial Manner to guard, in Faithfulneſs to their Conſtituents; and therefore ought to miſs no Opportunity which offers, of bearing their Teſtimony againſt any Attempts which may be made againſt them, which they judge this to be, and therefore declare and proteſt againſt it as a Grievance.

A true Copy from the Minute Book of the Houſe of Reſpreſentatives,

Atteſt. *Roland Cotton*, Cler. Rep.

Proceedings of the new Aſſembly choſen this preſent Month.

Boſton, May 27,

Being the annual Day, according to the Royal Charter, for the Election of His Majeſty's Council of this Province, the Great and General Court or Aſſembly met here, and the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, after taking and ſubſcribing the uſual Oaths and Declarations, made Choice of *Samuel Watts*, Eſq; for their Speaker, whom his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to diſapprove of; after which they proceeded to the

Choice

Choice of another, when Mr. *William Fairfield* was chosen, whom his Excellency approv'd of; as also of Mr. *Roland Cotton* for their Clerk, unanimously.

After which, a Sermon was preach'd on the Occasion, before his Excellency and the General Assembly, by the Reverend Mr. *William Williams* of *Weston*, from those Words in Zech. xii 5. *And the Governors of* Judah *shall say in their Heart, The Inhabitants of* Jerusalem *shall be my Strength in the Lord of Hosts their God.*

The following is a List of those who were elected Councellors; Those with this [*] Mark were not elected last Year.

For the late Colony of the *Massachusetts Bay.*

Francis Foxcroft, Esq;
* *Edward Goddard*, Esq;
Anthony Stoddard, Esq;
Richard Bill, Esq;
Samuel Danforth, Esq;
* *Daniel Epps* Esq;
* *William Stoddard*, Esq;
* Col. *Estes Hatch*,
* Mr. *Henry Bumsteed*,
* Dr. *John Clark*,
* *William Foye*, Esq;
* Col. *James Minot*,
* *John Read*, Esq;
* *Samuel White*, Esq;
* *Samuel Adams*, Esq;
* Mr. *William Norton*,
* Mr. *Ephraim Wilder*,
* Maj. *John Greenleaf.*

For the late County of *Plymouth.*

John Cushing, Esq;
Shubal Gorham, Esq;
* *George Leonard*, Esq;
* *John Otis*, Esq;

For the late Province of *Main.*

William Pepperell, Esq;
Samuel Came, Esq;
Jeremiah Moulton, Esq;

For *Sagadahoc*: *John Jeffries*, Esq;

At Large.

Jacob Wendell, Esq;
Josiah Willard, Esq;

May 28. His Excellency signified to the House his Consent to the Elections of Councellors, as far as they relate to the following Persons, *viz.* The Hon. *William Pepperell, Francis Foxcroft, Samuel Came, John Jeffries, Josiah Willard, Jacob Wendell, Anthony Stoddard, Jeremiah Moulton, John Cushing, Richard Bill, Samuel Danforth, Shubal Gorham, William Foye, John Read,* and *John*

John Greenleaf, Eſqrs. After which his Excellency deſired the Houſe to proceed to the Buſineſs of the Seſſion, he having Nothing of Importance to lay before them: But in the Afternoon ſent down the follow Meſſage by Mr. Secretary *Willard*, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Management of the Elections made Yeſterday, diſcovers to me ſo much of the Inclinations of your Houſe, to ſupport the fraudulent, pernicious Scheme, commonly called the *Land-Bank*, condemned at Home by His Majeſty and both Houſes of Parliament of *Great-Britain*; that I judge it derogatory to the King's Honour and Service, and inconſiſtent with the Peace and Welfare of this People, that you ſit any longer in General Aſſembly, and I have therefore directed Mr. Secretary *Willard* to declare this Court diſſolved.

May 28th, 1741. *J. BELCHER.*

And then Mr. Secretary declared the ſaid Court to be diſſolved accordingly. *

Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay,

By His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

A BRIEF.

HAving lately received from the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Eſq, His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *South-Carolina*, a particular Account of the Deſolations in the Town of *Charleſtown*, in the ſaid Province, by the late dreadful FIRE; informing me that it has laid the moſt valuable Part of the Buildings of that Town in Aſhes, and conſumed great Quantities of the Goods and Merchandize of the Inhabitants, whereby ſome of the moſt wealthy People, as well as others, are reduced to great Streights and Hardſhips, the Loſs ſuſtained being computed at no leſs than *Thirteen Hundred Thouſand Pounds* of

* *It was their firſt Meeting, and they had ſat but two Days only.*

of *New-England* Currency; and thereupon deſire, that I would recommend their diſtreſſed Condition to the Compaſſion of the good People in this Province: I do therefore, with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council, iſſue this BRIEF, for exciting the Pity and Commiſeration of all charitable well-diſpoſed Perſons within this Province towards their ſaid Chriſtian-Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, under their deplorable and neceſſitous Circumſtances; hoping that notwithſtanding the preſent impoveriſhed State of this Province, we ſhall put on Bowels of Mercy, and chearfully deny ourſelves to contribute freely for their Relief; which we truſt will be a Sacrifice highly acceptable to God, and will doubtleſs be remembred by our Neighbours to our own Advantage, if it ſhould pleaſe God to bring the like Calamity upon us.

The Money that ſhall be collected for this pious and charitable Uſe, ſhall be put into the Hands of *Francis Foxcroft*, *Jacob Wendell*, and *Anthony Stoddard*, Eſqrs; and veſted in ſuch Things as the Governor and Council ſhall judge to be moſt for the Service and Relief of the Sufferers.

And the Miniſters of the ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes, within this Province, are deſired, as ſoon as this comes to their Hand, to read and publiſh it in their reſpective Congregations; and to ſtir up their People to a chearful and liberal Contribution to this good Work.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boſton, *the Thirtieth Day of* April, 1741; *in the Fourteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign,*

J. BELCHER.

By Order of the Governor and Council,
J. Willard, Secr.

Extract from the Votes of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, May 1741.

RESOLVED, That 260 *l.* be allowed for Building a new Secretary's Office within *Fort-George*, 42 Foot long, 20 Foot wide, of one Story 10 Foot high.

That

That there be allowed and paid 900 *l.* for building new Barracks for the Soldiers in *Fort George*,

That there be allowed 185 *l.* 10 *s.* to finiſh the Battery of 55 great Guns on *Coſſey Rocks*.

That 50 *l.* be allowed to build two Block-Houſes at the ſaid Battery.

That there be allowed 600 *l.* to erect and finiſh a Battery on or near the flat Rock behind *Fort George*, for about 20 great Guns.

That the Sum of 152 *l.* be allowed for Gun-Powder for *New-York* and *Albany*.

That the Sum of 24 *l.* 10 *s.* for removing great Guns, *&c.*

That the Sum of 120 *l.* be allowed for a Platform at *Dominies Hook*.

That 600 *l.* be allowed for building a Stone Wall round about the Trading-Houſe at *Oſwego*.

That the Sum of 9 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* be paid to *Garrit Coſyne* for fitting up the Council-Room in the City Hall, and making ſuitable Conveniencies for keeping the Secretary's Office there till a New One is built. And

That there be allowed and paid 400 *l.* towards fitting out two Sloops in Purſuit of ſeveral *Spaniſh* Privateers now Cruiſing on the Coaſt. The whole amounting to the Sum of 3281 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.*

It was alſo *Ordered*, That the Sum of 50 *l.* ſhall be made good to every ſuch Perſon as ſhall have the Misfortune to loſe a Leg or an Arm, or be otherwiſe diſabled in the aboveſaid Expedition againſt the ſaid *Spaniſh* Privateers.

The SPEECH of the Hon. George Clarke, *Eſq; Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of* New-York, *To the General Aſſembly*, May 28, 1741.

Gentlemen,

SInce I ſpoke to you at the Opening of this Seſſion, I have had the Honour to receive a Letter of the 4*th* of *December* laſt, from his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State, ſignifying, That as it is probable that Recruits will be wanted in the Forces

Forces under Lord *Cathcart*'s Command, or even that Lord *Cathcart* may write to have a greater Number of Troops from *North-America*, than are at preſent ſent to him; it is his Majeſty's Command, That if Lord *Cathcart* ſhould think proper to write to me for any Number of Men for Recruits, or for any other Service, I ſhould endeavour to raiſe them. Wherefore it being probable that General *Wentworth*, who ſucceeds Lord *Cathcart* in the Command of his Majeſty's Forces in the *Weſt-Indies*, may in Time of your Receſs, write to me for Recruits or new Levies, I thought it neceſſary, at this Time, to recommend to you to make Proviſion for Victualling and Tranſporting ſuch Number of Men as I may raiſe in Obedience to his Majeſty's Commands, for the Purpoſes mentioned; leſt if I wait till your next Meeting, before I recommend it to you, his Majeſty's Service may ſuffer by Delay. You cannot more effectually ſhew your Zeal for His Majeſty's Honour and Service, and the Proſperity of this Province, than by exerting your ſelves on this Occaſion. And I hope, the glorious Beginning already made by his Majeſty's Forces will help to excite ſpeedy and generous Reſolutions.

GEO. CLARKE.

ESSAYS.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, March 15.

To the Publiſher of the General MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following genuine Letters, tho' not quite new here, may be ſo with you; and as they are of a very extraordinary kind, it may not be diſagreeable to your Readers, to ſee them in your Magazine: The Fate of the Writer is a ſtrong Inſtance of the Violence of human Paſſions, when they get looſe from the Government of Reaſon, and the Reſtraints of Religion. They were found among the Papers of Mrs. Martha Harward, *after her Deceaſe on the 24th* March, 1738, *wrote with her own Hand, and printed here from the Originals*, to the End that Women may be more wiſe, and Men more honeſt. *Yours, &c.*

On the Back of the following Letter was wrote this Superſcription,

To the moſt Inhuman of his Sex, W. P-----.
Read Betrayer, read, pitty one Moment,
But for ever forgive your *Patty*,
For Yours, come Happineſs or Woe, I ever am---
Heaven heard your Vows, and made us one---
Could I have parted any other Way, I for your dear Sake wou'd
Impoſſible was it to live without your Love---
Forgive my dear, dear Creature, to Death, to all Eternity muſt my Soul adore her *Billy* ---
Forgive too ſevere Reproaches. ---
You could not Love,
Oh! how could ſuch a Wretch as I expect it,
Adieu my Dear, my Life, my Soul,
My only everlaſting Charmer,
Dear *Billy*, adieu for ever
To your wretched
doating *Patty*.

Moſt Perjur'd Billy,

YOUR unmatch'd Falſehoods, and inhuman Cruelties have at laſt had their deſir'd Effect — your too honourable, faithful, ſuffering *Patty*, is now ſtruggling hard with Death, there --- tho' I find ſomething terrible, both in Thought and Pain---'tis not like thoſe diſtracting Torments you ſo often beſtow'd — Now glory in your Conqueſt — when you would gain Applauſe, let it be by telling how bravely you cou'd triumph o'er a Wretch, you had made ſo — yet ſtill ſhe lov'd you -- you cou'd return a Curſe — for every Bleſſing — You cou'd after two Years ſpent in Miſeries never before known, nor practic'd — on the Worſt of Women-kind — You could know her Life to come — Nay her eternal Soul was totally undone for you --- Yet ſcorn'd to ſave---all Hero, as you then to be ſure muſt be allow'd--take Care you are not ſhock'd at a Repetition of your own Barbarity — however this believe — I wiſh it not — May Peace and Happineſs (if it is poſſible for God to overlook ſuch Wrongs) everlaſtingly attend you — May no uneaſy Thought of me e'er interrupt you, except —when indulging with

with that Beaſt, that Scandal to her Sex, Mrs. *E*---, who has been mine and your Undoer — May the eternal God now hear my dying Prayer — let daily encreaſing, never-ending Agonies, heap't for ever on her curſed Head, be her only Companions --- May ſhe ne'er know one peaceful Moment more — Eternal Father grant it — make her a publick Example of thy Wrath — when thou demand'ſt Reſtitution for my Blood, take it there — leave her *Billy* — or may God grant my Form each Time you but view her, may drive your frighted Soul to look into that diſtracted Breaſt, and remember 'tis you have baſely--poorly--meanly --- for her murther'd — your doating -- forgiving *Patty* — Adieu, my Soul is now upon the Wing, CHRIST JESUS ſave it; adieu *Billy*, farewel for ever.

As to your Marrying — eſpecially to any of thoſe Wretches you ſeem to favour —now you may —you need'nt fear my Threats — I coudn't bear the Man I thought ſuperior to an Angel — ſhould be beſtow'd on thoſe who equal Brutes —(that long has been my Sorrow) — Now herd with them till you are all alike ---- Remember me no more — at any Time if Chance ſounds — Murther and miſerable me freſh in your Ears ---- baniſh the Shock --- and drown each tender Thought that may interrupt thoſe Pleaſures you can be delighted with — Worthy of you, you know I never (had I been divine) ſhould have thought my ſelf, ador'd you at the Diſtance of my God — Oh! why was that, join'd to the moſt honourable everlaſting Love, that e'er deſtroy'd a Wretch--- why was that Crime enough to drive my doating Soul to Hell — Mercy *Jeſus* — let theſe ſharp, bitter, unmatch'd Agonies attone -- for what his Cruelties and Falſhoods force me to ---- Where could I go to gain Relief? the whole World had it not --- And thou and he refus'd me — Heaven.

Let me give you this laſt Caution — the next you think it worth your while to offer eternal *Love* and kind Protection to, uſe not as you have me — Greater Proofs than I have had none e'er can ſhare, but take Care to trifle no more.

God bleſs and keep you ever, (if there is Occaſion) aſſiſt you in this Hour.

You've

You've lately been ſo cruel, I know not how to expect it, but ſhou'd think it beſt for you to follow my unhappy Corps, it will appear but odd to ſlight me then.

*The following is a Bill from Mrs.*E---, *to Mr.*P---, *taken out of his Pocket, when aſleep, by the Deceaſed, who copied it, and on the Margent wrote the following Words.*

Theſe ſhameful Lines are the exact Copy of that moſt abominable Wretch Mrs. *E*---, ſent to a Man ſhe ought to be hated by — may they be in publick Print on Purpoſe to expoſe ſo filthy a Beaſt.

My dear, dear Creature,

I Am in a bad Way Your old Acquaintance is very ſore but not at all ſory — I have hear'd a term amongſt the keen ſportſmen there is nothing like killing a hare with the ſame Degg, its my Opinnion that wou'd be the beſt Balſam cou'd be aply'd after ſo deſperate an Ingagement as you know my Caſe, I hope you'll not let your patient want for a Phyſician — Adieu till the next happy Minnit I am My dear life you know What.

Don't let it be long Ere I ſee you if you do I ſhall pout and that you won't like, a line from your dear rambling hand will pleaſe me.

To Mr. D---- W-----, *Theſe.*

Dear Mr. W----,

NOne but you, who I've in my ſtrong Diſtreſs admitted to know my Agonies — is miſtruſtful in the leaſt of my Death, I have contriv'd all as well as I cou'd to avoid Suſpicion — Conjure you by Earth--by Heaven--by Hell--- and every Power in all --- not to betray me --- for I have Friends even here, that wou'd to the utmoſt of their Power revenge my Cauſe — but alas, it muſt be on him I die, — to ſave — ſtrengthen him if he has any Remorſe —or rather Fear — teach him to think what's done -- is beſt — Stay till the firſt Shock is over — the Love, he once, nay always proffer'd, being not founded on the Principles of Honour--his Hurry of Thought will ſoon be over — he quite forget he has undone me --- till then his headſtrong Paſſion may want ſo dear a Friend as you to help him--- Oh! happy he

who

who can poſſeſs you — had I been bleſt to have ſhar'd your tender honeſt Advice ſooner, I might have prevented ſome of theſe Sorrows — but 'tis now too late for Reflection — I willingly fall — Save but him I ask no more of Heaven or You, To be beſtow'd on your obliged Servant,

M. Harward.

The moſt I think I can accuſe him of, is that he knew my Death was near, yet trifled with me; when on my Knees have beg'd but for one tender Word or Look, has damn'd and ſpurn'd me from him; Oh! 'twas cruel — but I forgive --- and adore him.

Beg you'd perſwade him, and accompany him to follow my wretched Corps — 'twill hinder Remarks.

Not aſham'd of my honourable never ending Paſſion, I own my Fear for him exceeds my dying Agonies — t thouſand Deaths attend the Thoughts -- of what he wi feel, — ſupport him, Heaven help him — dear Mr. *W*----, leave him not for Chriſt's Sake one Moment — in Mercy to my Woes protect him, make him dear to you, help, ſave him, ever bleſs him, Angry God--- on me, on me let all thy Vengeance fall.

New-York Weekly Journal. Numb. 384.

A *DIALOGUE* againſt ridiculing Perſonal Defects.

From Mrs. ROWE's Works.

Louiſa. HOW could you be ſo barbarous, Siſter, to ridicule Mrs. *Moliere*'s Shape, and mimic her limping Step, when ſhe was hardly got out of the Room?

Maria. This Reprof from you, Madam, is really unexpected. I thought to render myſelf agreeable by imitating Mrs. *Moliere*'s Airs and Graces: I never yet heard you own that ſhe was either crooked or lame, or had any Deformity in her Perſon or Mien.

Lou. If there was not a greater Deformity in your Mind, than in her Perſon, you could never ridicule thoſe natural Defects, which a generous and human Temper would pity; eſpecially in one of her affable Diſpoſition, and excellent Underſtanding. Inſtead of deſpiſing ſuch a

a Form, you ought to thank God that yours is not like it.

Ma. That I do moſt heartily! My Devotions on this Head are very ardent and ſincere, whatever they are on other Occaſions.

Lou. If you had her Mind, tho' with a worſe Figure than hers, it would be no Diſadvantage to you. There is ſuch a Beauty in her whole Conduct, ſuch a conſtant Calm and Sweetneſs in her Temper, that one muſt be very malicious to overlook ſo much Merit, and make cruel Remarks on the Defects of her Form. I wiſh you would take this generous Advice of Mrs. *Barber*:

On Vice your humorous Vein diſplay,
'Tis meritorious there;
Or tow'ring Vanity allay,
But oh! Misfortune ſpare.

It will not over-burthen your Memory to learn this excellent Rule by Heart.

Ma. I have no Poetical Taſte.

Lou. I wiſh you had; it might give a more gentle and harmonious Turn to your Mind, and ſoften that ſevere Diſpoſition, that makes you uneaſy to yourſelf, and all your Acquaintance. You ſeem to be in a State of Hoſtility with all human Kind: Nothing contents you. Some People are too tall, and ſome too fat, and others too lean, and Nothing is as it ſhould be. You can find no Excellence in all the Works of God, except in your own fine Perſon, which one would think ſhould be the Model of all Perfection, or you could not be ſo critical on every one elſe.

Ma. Why really, Siſter, I ſee no Reaſon to be diſcontented with my own Shape or Features.

Lou. And Miſs *Squimy* is as well ſatisfy'd with her own Beauty, as you are with yours; and yet you have mimick'd the odd Caſt of her Eyes ſo long, that a little more Practice will make you downright Squint; and if you imitate Mrs. *Moliere*'s Step much longer, I'm afraid you'll be quite lame.

Ma.

Ma. Who is ridiculing natural Defects now?

Lou. No, Siſter, 'tis not natural, but acquir'd and voluntary Imperfections, that I am expoſing.

Ma. You are my elder Siſter, and have my Mother's Partiality to ſupport you; but really theſe Admonitions are a little aſſuming.

Lou. I don't uſe to talk in ſo ſevere a Strain; but, Miſs *Molly*, you have touch'd me on a tender Point. The vaſt Eſteem I have for Mrs. *Moliere*, will not ſuffer me to hear her expos'd; nor can I be unconcern'd for your Character: It would be Want of natural Affection to ſee yourſelf hated and ſhunn'd, as the Peſt of Society; which muſt be your Lot, if you carry this cruel cenſorious Temper into all Companies. What Pleaſure can you take contemplating only on the Blemiſhes of your own Species? I ſhould think the Beauties and Graces of human Nature a more elegant and agreeable Speculation.

Ma. Siſter, are you almoſt come to the Concluſion of this judicious Lecture.

Lou. As ſoon as I have recall'd to your Memory, one or two Inſtances of the Juſtice of Divine Providence on this Crime of Mocking natural Defects. You know *Jenny Flounce* broke her Leg, in the very Action of mimicking her lame Miſtreſs; and Miſs *Titter* has ridicul'd her purblind Siſter, till ſhe is grown ſtark blind herſelf. ----- My dear Siſter, I perceive by the Remorſe and Confuſion that appear in your Looks, I have ſaid enuogh: I will only repeat a few Lines that may give you a true Notion of Beauty, from a fine Poem, call'd,

The Art of Charming.

What is the blooming Tincture of a Skin,
To Peace of Mind, to Harmony within?
What's the bright Sparkling of the pureſt Eye
To the ſoft Soothing of a calm Reply!
Can Comelineſs of Form, or Shape, or Air,
With Comelineſs of Words or Deeds compare?
No, thoſe at firſt th' unwary Heart may gain,
But theſe, theſe only can that Heart retain.

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you have not yet received an Anſwer to the Queſtion propoſed in your laſt *Magazine*, pleaſe to inſert in your next what follows.

From the Square of the Cone's ſlant Side ſubſtract the Square of half the Diameter of the Cone's Baſe, the Square Root of the Remainder, which is 16,58 Foot, is the Length of the Cone's Areis; then the Solidity of the circumſcribing Cylinder is 2552,3, the third of which 850,76ad, is the Solidity of the Cone. Firſt,

To find the greateſt inſcribed Cube, with the Radius 7 [illegible]ſcribe a Circle, equal in Area to the Cone's Baſe, in it [illegible]ſcribe a Square, the Area of which will be equal to the Area of the Baſe of the greateſt inſcribed Pyramid; in which, to deſcribe the largeſt Cube, ſay, as the Solidity of Priſm circumſcribing the Pyramid (which is 1622,70 Foot) is to the Solidity of Pyramid (540,90) ſo is the Pyramid's Solidity (540,90) to Solidity of greateſt inſcribed Cube, equall to 180,30, then at 20*d.* per Foot this Currency, comes to 15*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* equal to 12*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Sterling, Secondly,

To find the greateſt inſcribed Cylinder, as Priſms are to their inſcribed Pyramids, ſo are Cylinders to their inſcribed Cones; conſequently, as the Solidity of circumſcribing Cylinder (12552,3) is to Solidity of the Cone (850,76) ſo is (850,76) to the Solidity of inſcribed Cylinder, equal to 283,59 Foot, at 20*d.* = 24*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* this Currency, equal to 19*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* Sterl. Thirdly,

For the Solidity of the largeſt inſcribed Hemiſphere, if the right Cone be any where cut by a ſtrait Line down its Areis, the Plan of that Section will be a plain Iſoſceles Triangle; clap the Semicircles of the Cone's Baſe together it will form a Diamond or two Iſoſceles Triangles, the Baſe common to both. Divide the Areas of each Triangle by half the Sum of its Sides, the Quotient will be the Radius of their inſcribed Circles, and the Area of both Circles will be equal to the Area of the greateſt inſcribed Circle in the Diamond, conſequently the Diameter of that Circle will be the Diameter of the Hemiſphere's Baſe

= 13,12, the Solidity of which is 600 Foot at 20*d.* per Foot. = 53*l.* 10*s.* equal to 40*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Sterling.

If therefore the Gentleman is willing to save Charges, let him take my Word, and cause his Room to be cut an exact Cube. *I am, SIR,*

His and Your Humble Servant,

MARK S------H.

SIR,

(Having Room) be pleased to insert the following Question.

There are two Ships, whose Meridian Altitude being taken at the same Moment of Time are equal, the Sun having 21 Deg. 10 Min. South Declination; and yet the Square of their Difference of Latitude is to their Difference aforesaid multiplied by 8, as 11 is to 1.

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

An Answer to the Mathematical Question in the General Magazine *for* April, 1742. Page 282,

Side of the inscrib'd Cube	6 20 Feet.	Content	238
Length of the Cylinder	8 29	}	
Diameter of the Base	7 00	}	319
Diameter of the Hemisphere	12 9		562

The inscribed Cube being the least, will, at 20 Pence per Foot, amount to 19*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

A Mathematical Question. By the same Hand.

I happened to go into an House the other Day, where two Men were playing at *Hazard* with two Dice; they had the Box alternately, and the Game was thus: If A threw Six before B threw Seven, then A won the Stake; but if B threw Seven before A threw Six, then B won it: Now, while A had the Box, and consequently the next Cast, an unlucky Accident in the Room oblig'd them to leave off Play. The Question therefore is, in what Proportion the Stake ought to be divided, so as each Man shall have his just Share. *S. W.*

To

To the Author of the General MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Newly met with that of *March*, 1741. And I find, *Page* 201, a Propoſal, which I dread the Conſequence of. I know of no Debates of that Kind, but what (on both Sides) ſoon run into Arguments above the Capacity or Buſineſs of *Man*; and, I think more than the *Angels* pretend to: And which favour, too often, even of *Blaſphemy*.

The World has been *burthened* with Books of *learned* ignorant Blindneſs on that Subject already; to hinder Tho'ts of what *might* do us good.

I think it were good, that (inſtead of this) a ſhort Commentary were inſerted on ſuch Scriptures as theſe (with Reaſons to confirm it) *Iſai.* lv, 8, 9. *Job* xi. 7, 8, 9 and 12. *Job* xxxviii, 2, *&c.* GOD's Way of *Tho'ts* and *Working*, is infinitely more above *ours*, than ours is above that of our *Cattle*, which know not the Cauſes of Things. Our *finite* cannot define nor comprehend *infinite*. A Work-man can make a *Watch* go long, and go as he will have it, and not touch it all the Time, tho' *fallibly*; and cannot God make his Creatures ſo, *infallibly?* And that in Ways that we know no more of, than our Oxen know why we plow, *&c.* and which we are no more capable to know. But Men argue concerning God as if he were but an Angel; yea, but a Man. *Pſal.* l. 21.

God has made us capable to know all that is needful for us to know, in order to ſerve him and be happy ourſelves; and no more do we need. God does Nothing in vain. We ſhould be never the better for more; and have already more than we uſe, tho' we need to uſe it, ſee *Deut.* xxix. *laſt.* The Angels may know more than we; yet no more than they need. 1. *Pet.* i. 12.

We may have the full Benefit we need from the *Ocean*, and not go down to the Bottom, but uſe the viſible Surface. If we go too deep, we ſhall not come up alive. We may have the neceſſary Benefit of the *Sun*, without knowing all what is in it: And if we look too much upon it, we may be made blind by ſo doing. God has in his infinite Wiſdom, made all *viſible* Things to bear a Reſemblance; to illuſtrate Things *inviſible*, to our Capacity. The more we pry into Things above us, the more Ignorance and Error we contract. It

It is a ſinful Preſumption to meddle with Things we have no Buſineſs with. *Pſal.* cxxxi. 1. And Sin puniſhes itſelf in its own Kind. *Pſal.* ix. 16. But it is very commendable, to ſearch out *the Works of God*, in Things which come within the Reach of our Underſtanding, that we may the better admire and praiſe him, *&c. Pſal.* cxi. 2.

We know not what we will do ourſelves, till we ſee the Event: And how then ſhall we ſee God's Way of Working? *Prov.* xx. 24. Can he not, in Ways we know not, ſway our Will to good, without Compulſion: When we can partly do it (in Temporals) to one another? And can he not, in like Manner, reſtrain and *limit* the worſt Will to Evil?

The Propoſer deſires ſome Remarks on this Subject. I am willing to gratify him now, when I have laid in againſt the whole Queſtion, being Matter of Debate.

The *effective* Power we work by, I think, needs no Diſpute. *We* do the Work, whether good or evil; and that by the Strength God gives and ſupports in us. This allowed; and the Arguments propoſed to be remarked upon, may be all laid aſide. I know not that I ever found any ſo profoundly ignorant as to uſe them, except the laſt, concerning *Preſcience*, as ignorant as any of them. O what mean Thoughts have Men (now) of infinite God!

God is above *Time*: For all that is ſubject to him, had a *Beginning*. All Things (to us) paſt or to come, are equally *preſent* with him. *Fore-Knowledge* in God, is only ſpoken after the *Manner of Men*, as moſt Words in this Sort of Debate are. And Men contend about meer *Words*. *Human* Words cannot ſpeak much of God, as he is in himſelf. And human Reaſon can know little of him, but by his Image in his Creatures.

The Inlet to all Sin. and the Cauſe of all hurtful Miſtakes, ariſes from this Preſumption. Men would be *wiſe like God* (ſo the *Hebrew*) *Gen.* iii. 5. 6. be guided by our own *Skill*, independent from God. And if we will truſt our own Skill, why ſhould God guide it in us? What Thanks ſhould we give him? And then where is the *Glory due to his Name?* And that, from the nobleſt Faculty

Faculty in us. Surely he ſhould have his Honour in that above all! If we in that, can act right without him, then in every Thing done before; and need him not. More of this, in a Manuſcript of one Sheet, from *Prov.* iii. 5, 6. intitled, *The original Cauſe of all hurtful Miſtakes* (as well Temporal as Spiritual) *ſhewing how the World is miſerable by Miſtakes*, &c. *And the Cure*, &c. *A Thing never done before.*

Sir, If you will ſee fit to inſert this in your next, it will put your Readers upon Conſideration: And ſome will, likely, ſend their Obſervations upon it. I am ſure many People need it much (both learned and unlearned) you may do them great good, and will deſerve their Thanks, and do Service to God's Name. And oblige

Hopewell, *Your Friend and humble Servant.*

June 2. 1741. JOSEPH MORGAN.

From the VIRGINIA *Gazette.*

Copy of Part of Sir JOHN RANDOLPH's *WILL.*

I *Sir* John Randolph, *of* Williamsburgh, *Knight, being in good Health, and of ſound Mind and Memory; for preventing Diſputes in my Family, about the Eſtate I may have at my Death, which I have acquired honeſtly, tho' by a Profeſſion much expoſed to Temptations of Deceit and Extortion, do make this my laſt Will and Teſtament.*

But, whereas I have been reproached by many People, eſpecially the Clergy, in the Article of Religion, and have, by the Freedom and Sincerity of my Diſcourſes, drawn upon me Names very familiar to blind Zealots, ſuch as Deiſt, Heretic, and Schiſmatic, and gain'd the Ill-will, or perhaps the Hatred of ſome few; I think it neceſſary, in the firſt Place, to vindicate my Memory from all harſh and unbrotherly Cenſures of this Kind, and to give this laſt Teſtimony of my Faith:

I contemplate and adore the Supreme Being, the Firſt Cauſe of all Things, whoſe infinite Power and Wiſdom is manifeſted throughout all his Works, of which none can entertain the leaſt Doubt, but Fools or Madmen. I do ſincerely believe, from the Evidence of the ſacred Writings, as well as of prophane Authors, that JESUS *was the* MESSIAH, *who came into the World in a miraculous Manner, to give Light to Mankind, at that Time loſt and wandering in miſerable Darkneſs, and aban-*

abandon'd to horrid Superſtitions, and Ignorance of the true Religion; to deſtroy all Factions and Parties about it; to perſuade us to love one another, which comprehends the whole Moral Law, as the only Way to eternal Life; and to eſtabliſh Peace and Liberty among all Nations.

I am alſo thoroughly perſuaded, by the Authority of His Word, that the Dead ſhall riſe at GOD's *appointed Time, which is my greateſt Hope and Comfort: And that we ſhall be then judged, not for any Errors or Miſtakes in Matters of Speculation, but for the Immorality of our Lives, and above all, for that Fierceneſs with which Mankind is inſpired in Religious Diſputes, Deſpiſing, Reviling and Hating one another, about trifling and inſignificant Opinions: That we ſhall be rewarded, if the corrupt State of Human Nature can merit any Thing, only according to the Degree of Virtue which we have practiſed in this Life; wherein I am aſſured Mankind have a perfect Liberty, and are undoubtedly exempted from Fate and Neceſſity.*

This is the Religion I have learnt from the Goſpel, and do believe it to be truly Chriſtian, *as it is ſuited to the weak Capacities of Men, eaſy to be underſtood, and needing none of the Explanations and Comments of learned Doctors, whoſe Labours ſeem to be in vain, becauſe, while by their Reaſoning they confute the groſs Errors of others, they have not Senſe or Courage enough to eſtabliſh a true, uniform, conſiſtent Syſtem of their own, but ſtrive to make the Religion of* CHRIST, *a Science of mighty Difficulty and Myſtery, againſt his own Authority; and by the Weight of their great Learning and Abilities, have only made their Adherents more fierce and obſtinate, fixing irreconcileable Animoſities among them, about unintelligible Propoſitions, and ſenſeleſs Doctrines, having no Tendency to influence Mens Minds to amend their Lives, but weak'ning the eternal Obligations of Morality; whereby the true* Chriſtian *Unity is deſtroyed, which cannot be founded but in a ſtrict Obedience to the Precepts of the Goſpel; and it is upon this Account, that my Veneration to the Ways and Means publickly eſtabliſh'd for the Reformation of our Lives, and turning us from our vicious Courſes, is quite worn out. And I beſeech God the Father Almighty, if theſe Opinions are erroneous, that I may be enlighten'd with better Thoughts: That he will direct my Steps in the Ways of Truth, Honeſty*

and Charity: And that I may be always ready to reſign this Life with Patience and Chearfulneſs, retaining a firm Confidence in his Mercy, that I ſhall not be dealt with according to the Errors and Frailties of my Life, but may be admitted to ſome Degree of that everlaſting Peace, which his Son has promiſed to thoſe that believe in Him. John Randolph.

POETICAL ESSAYS, &c.

From the VIRGINIA Gazette.

A Tranſlation of Mr. ADDISON's *Latin Poem, on a Picture of the* RESURRECTION, *in* Magdalen *College Chappel at* Oxford.

THE wond'rous Draught, the Pencil's daring Stroke,
The riſing Dead, the Judge's awful Look,
The Spectre's ghaſtly Form, and pallid Face,
Dread Pomp to view, and difficult to trace;
Unfold my Muſe with more than mortal Flame;
The Theme is ſacred, be the Verſe the ſame.
Where now the ſplendid Picture greets the Sight,
Of old, the homely Wall was cloath'd in white,
Which, thro' ſome Crack left future Times explore,
With a coarſe Lay'r the Artiſt cover'd o'er:
O'er the pale Spot the ductile Fluid ſpread,
The Ground-work of the deſtin'd Picture laid:
Now the moiſt Wall the ſquallid Cov'ring wears,
And thro' the clammy Veil no more appears.
As to the vacant Arch, e'er Stars were giv'n
To glitter thro' the argent Fields of Heav'n,
Flow'd the ſoft Æther thro' the Concave wide,
To hide the Blank, and fill the boundleſs Void.
The next a Sun with fervent Brightneſs ſhone,
And ſilver Moon with Luſtre not her own;
Thro' the blue Vault the Stars unnumber'd glow,
And the pale Lacteals half the Heav'n o'erflow.
So wrought the Artiſt, having laid his Ground,
E'er the rank Wall his forming Pencil own'd,
With cautious Art advances his Deſign,
And ſtrong and ſoft in temper'd Union join:
At length behold th' unbodied Groupe ariſe,
And the *ſtill* Picture living to the Eyes.
High in the lofty Tablet's upper Place,
The Hoſt of Heav'n poſſeſs the ſhining Space;
Their loud-tongu'd Trump the ſolemn Heralds ſound,
With the ſtrong Blaſt the Vault re-ecchoes round.
The ſlumb'ring Dead the awful Summons know;
See how the Earth in Picture heaves below,
Where quick with Life emerging from their Clay,
The num'rous Figures force their yielding Way.
So the prolific Glebe, when *Cadmus* ſow'd,
Labour'd the Earth, and heav'd th' enlivened Clod.

Warm

Warm with the Birth the pregnant Furrow ſwell'd,
And human Harveſts cover all the Field.
Now far disjoin'd and ſcatter'd from the Urns,
To join its kindred Duſt, the Duſt returns:
Or if below, it harden'd with the Ore:
Or if above, it flouriſh'd in the Flow'r.
Mov'd by one Impulſe, all unites again,
Ranges in Form, and re-compoſes Man.
Its former Office every Nerve repeats,
And ev'ry Limb its ancient Partner meets.
Here incompleat the ghaſtly Spectre rears,
Whoſe blotted Face ſtill ſhews th' inglorious Scars;
All foul Defect the horrid Shade appears.
Slowly returning here, the vital Flame,
With Labour, lifts the ſcarce enliven'd Frame.
In thoſe ſad Looks, Deſpair and Horror read,
Thro' all the Form what ſad Diſmay is ſpread.
Now turn thy Eyes if well they bear the Day,
In rev'rend Thought the middle Part ſurvey;
Where ſits the filial Godhead heav'nly bright,
With Radiance crown'd, and cloath'd with pureſt Light:
A lambent Flame around his Temples flows,
And in his Eyes the living Lightning glows;
O'er all his Face immortal Glories ſhine,
And his whole Form is Majeſty divine:
But ah! How greatly chang'd: Not thus he ſhone,
When ſtretch'd at Length beneath th' inſulting Crown;
Guiltleſs-himſelf, for Man's foul Guilt he paid
The ling'ring Torture, and the Death delay'd.
But vainly wou'd the Grave Heav'ns King detain,
While unſubjected to the Tyrant's Chain;
High above Worlds triumphantly he rode,
And his own Skies receive the conquering God.
Now to the View the purple Tracts appear,
Where bor'd the Nails, and where transfix'd the Spear,
Whilſt they, who pierc'd with Scorn, behold with Fear.
Here happy Shades in num'rous Crowds repair,
Th' immortal Gifts and promis'd Heav'n to ſhare;
Mothers and Babes with endleſs Life repaid,
The Child, the blooming Youth, and Virgin Maid:
On the reſplendent God in Tranſport gaze,
And drink with eager Eyes th' immortal Rays:
Loud as the Voice of Thunders is their Song,
And Heav'n rejoices with th' acclaiming Throng;
Theſe Joy tranſport, and Love's inſatiate Flame,
And Holy Rapture thrills thro' all, the ſame.
Not equal Ardour warm'd the *Sybil*'s Breaſt,
When by th' inſpiring Deity poſſeſs'd;
Her Boſom with the burning Impulſe glow'd,
And ſcarce ſuſtain'd the too impetuous God.
But whence that Brightneſs to the dazzel'd Eye,
Who from that decent Tomb aſcends the Sky?

A *Cherub*'s Arm ſuſtains the riſing Shade,
And a bright *Mitre* binds his rev'rend Head:
Another *Wainfleet* in that Form I trace,
Such was the Prelate's Aſpect, ſuch his Face;
How long may we admire it, e'er we find
An equal Image of an equal Mind:
Fearleſs he lifts the Head, and humbly bold,
His Eyes unmov'd, th' avenging Judge behold.
Look downwards now, 'twill profit much to know
What are the Horrors of the Scene below;
Where Fire, thro' Darkneſs glimm'ring baleful Light,
Serves but to ſhew the miſerable Sight:
Here, with ſuch Art, the ſulph'rous Deluge burns,
The Picture's Fate, the ſad Spectator mourns,
Fears, leſt a real Flame ſhould rage around,
And its own Fires the beauteous Scene confound.
To this ſad Gulph, ſhut out from Hope and Heav'n,
Th' accurſed Crowd precipitate are driv'n;
What poignant Anguiſh, as they paſs, they ſhow,
How gnaſh the Teeth, and wreath the ghaſtly Brow:
Behind a *Seraph*'s haſty Steps purſue,
With unrelenting Wrath, the horrid Crew;
His fierce Array o'erwhelms their Souls with Dread,
As in his Hand he waves the flaming Blade
Unſheath'd, to baniſh from the Realms of Peace,
The Parents once; and now, their wretched Race:
What Help remains? What Refuge can they find?
Hell burns before, Almighty Wrath behind.
Oh! Of what Price, were now one Hour but giv'n,
One Moment's Offer of a ſlighted Heav'n.
Too late, alas! are Sighs and Sorrows ſpent,
Nor more ſhall they return, or God relent;
For ever and for ever fix'd their Fate,
Their Lot to ſuffer, and his Will to hate.
Thro' all the Piece, what various Beauties ſhine,
The Maſter's Hand is trac'd in ev'ry Line;
What florid Grace the lively Colours ſhow,
Not equal Luſtre paints the heavenly Bow:
When the gay Show'r, diſtinct with every Hue,
In gilded Drops deſcends, and pearly Dew.
Long wond'rous Work, the Rage of Time defy,
Nor may thy Beauties fade, or Graces die;
'Till that laſt Morn the ſolemn Scene reveal,
Whoſe awful Portrait thou diſplay'ſt ſo well.

From the VIRGINIA *Gazette.*

Verſes to the Memory of Benjamin Needler, *Eſq*;

I.

SHALL Blazing Stars drop from their Spheres,
And unregarded lye,
And we, ungrateful, lend no Tears,
To mark their Memory?

II. Solemn

II.

Solemn's the Theme of which I ſing;
It ſtrikes my Heart with Grief;
My Shipwreck'd Thoughts no Comfort bring,
Nor point out a Relief.

III.

He's gone: Ah! gone! who led the Way,
Where real Pleaſures dwell;
Heav'n claim'd his Soul, taught to obey
Its glori'us Mandates well.

IV.

Th' *Aſylum* of th' oppreſs'd he prov'd;
Their Wrongs he ſoon redreſs'd;
In great and worthy Acts he mov'd,
By all Mankind confeſs'd.

V.

Sighs beat my Breaſt, I muſt give o'er,
And drop the mournful Song;
Whilſt Mem'ry laſts, I'll him deplore,
Amidſt the weeping Throng.

From the BOSTON *Weekly News-Letter.*

Upon the Rev. Mr. TENNENT's *Departure from* BOSTON.

ADIEU! Thou Saint of GOD, *Adieu!*
My panting Muſe
She ſwift purſues
By Friendſhip's firm, unerring Clue,
Your weary Steps, thro' ev'ry Stage you paſs,
Wiſhing your boundleſs Soul replete with Grace:
Intrepid HERO, ſtill go on:
Tho' wicked Men
With Hell combine,
And on your brave Attempts do frown;
Yet GOD ſhall blaſt them, and their Schemes confound;
And with Succeſs your Labours ſhall be crown'd.
Go, bleſſed BOANERGES, go,
Let Sinners hear
That Wrath is near
And urge to ſhun th' impending Blow,
Excite the wounded Soul to fly to CHRIST,
As he alone can heal and give it Reſt.
May brighteſt SERAPHS lead the Way,
And o'er my Friend
Their Wings extend
To ſcreen thy Perſon Night and Day:
From Place to Place may Heavens guide your Feet;
Until *New-Brunſwick* ſhall their Paſtor greet:
There may you live for Years to come,
Poor Souls to feed
With Heav'nly Bread,
'Till CHRIST your Saviour call you Home;
And then, dear *Tennent*, you will joyous ſing
Eternal Anthems to th' exalted KING.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

MAY, 1741.

FROM *Germany* we hear, that ſtrenuous Endeavours are making by the *Ruſſian*, *Britiſh*, *Poliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters at *Berlin*, to induce the King of *Pruſſia* to an amicable Compoſure of the Differences with *Auſtria*; in order to which they declare, their Principals will uſe their beſt Endeavours. His Majeſty does in no wiſe reject this Offer, provided thoſe Powers will preliminarily be Guarantees, that the Court of *Vienna* ſhall give him equitable Satisfaction for his reſpective Claims.

Letters from *France* adviſe, that a ſtrong Naval Armament is fitting out in the Ports of that Kingdom; and that all the Ships lately employed in the Eaſt-India Trade are converted into Men of War.

From *Ruſſia* they write, that a Treaty is concluded between that Court and *Pruſſia*, in which the contracting Parties promiſe to aſſiſt each other with 12,000 Men, in caſe they are attack'd. That the Duke of *Courland's* Misfortunes have made ſuch an Impreſſion on his Mind, as to diſorder his Senſes; but that he is ſhortly to be ſent into *Siberia*, where a Houſe is building for his Reception.

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, April 25.

"--- We have but little News ſtirring, except what the Indians have brought to Town. They have taken 5 French Pettiaugers, with all their Men, whom they put to Death, and have brought their Scalps along with them. The Manner they took them was thus: They lay in the Buſhes, at the Side of an inland River, near *Miſſiſſipi*, and as the French row'd gently down the Stream, the Indians with a ſingle Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms and Arrows oblig'd them to ſurrender.

Williamsburgh, May 1. Capt. *Cutler*, who ſail'd out of *Virginia* laſt *December*, with a Load of Wheat and Indian Corn, deſign'd for *Boſton*, was, by contrary Winds and bad Weather, drove ſo far out of his Courſe, that he went to *Madera*; from whence he writes to a Correſpendent here, dated *Feb.* 13. That he came to a prodigious Market when he arriv'd at that Iſland, which was about the middle of *January*, the Inhabitants being almoſt ſtarv'd for want of Proviſion, having receiv'd no Supplies for ſome Time before; that ſoon as he got aſhore, he was carried about the Town, ty'd to a Croſs, as they carry the Image of our Saviour on Feſtival Days, with Ten Thouſand Fryars and Boys, whooping and hallowing with Joy; inſomuch, that he was as deaf with their Noiſe, as if he had been on board a Bomb Veſſel in a Siege. He ſold his Wheat at 9 *s.* per Buſhel, and Indian Corn at 6 *s.* 3 *d.*

Extract of a Letter from New-York, *Monday Night*, May 14.

"Juſt now came on Shore 42 Men, ſome that had been Priſoners at the *Havanna*, and ſome lately taken on our Coaſts, four of them Captains of Veſſels; their Story is this,

"The Privateer that took them lay off the Coaſt of *Virginia*: There were four fitted out beſides this one, from the *Havanna*, at the ſame Time, with a Reſolution to cruize all along theſe Coaſts.

This

This Privateer has taken a Ship from *Glaſgow*, a Ship from *Whitehaven*, one from *Virginia*, and one from *North-Carolina*, all within 10 Days. Out of the *North Carolina* Veſſel they took 100 Barrels, Pitch and Tar, and put theſe Men on board, and ſent them hither, quite ſtrip'd of all they had but their Cloaths on their Backs, otherwiſe us'd them well. She is now gone off the Coaſt, having weakned her Number by manning the Prizes.

New-York, May 25. We are now fitting out here by Subſcription, two good Sloops (Privateers) to look after theſe Spaniards. The Aſſembly being now ſitting, have voted 400 *l.* towards the Charge of theſe two Sloops; they have likewiſe voted, that every Man that ſhall happen to loſe a Leg or an Arm, or be otherwiſe diſabled on this Occaſion, ſhall have 50 *l.* and we hear, that by Act of Parliament our Privateers are to be paid 5 *l. ſterl.* per Head, which is to be paid without any Delay, for every one on board a Spaniſh Privateer. It is to be hop'd, theſe two Sloops will give a good Account of the Dons. We are now beating up for Voluntiers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Monday *May* 11, *John Bullock*, Cooper, of this City, being as ſome ſuppoſe diſordered in his Senſes, cut his Wife's Throat with a ſharp pointed Pocket Knife, and gave her beſides above 50 Wounds in the Body. He did not attempt to eſcape; but being the next Day in the Afternoon at a Publick Houſe, it was obſerv'd that his Shirt Sleeve was bloody; and as he appear'd to be much diſorder'd and confus'd, ſome Perſons went to his Houſe, and there found the Woman lying dead and miſerably mangled. He is committed to Priſon: The Coroner's Inqueſt have found it *wilful Murder*.

Sunday, *May* 24, arrived here the little Sloop *Victory*, Capt. *Sibbald*, being the ſame that Capt. *Drummond* took from the *Spaniards*, and made a Tender of, with 2 Carriage Guns, 4 Swivels, and 30 Men. When ſhe was in *Jamaica*, the Men were all preſs'd out of her but 6 or 7; and in her Paſſage here, on *Friday* the 15th Inſtant, they met with a Ship and Sloop, which ſuddenly hoiſting *Spaniſh* Colours, call'd to the *Victory* to ſtrike to the King of *Spain*; but ſhe ran in between them both, gave each a Broadſide, and divided her few ſmall Shot equally between them; which began an Engagement that laſted 5 Glaſſes. The *Victory* received two ſhot in the Hull, one between Wind and Water, three thro' the Counter, two thro' the Cabin, one came into the Gun Room and lodg'd in the Pump; and her Flying Jib Halliards were twice ſhot away during the Fight: At length the Sloop bore down upon the *Victory*, in order to board her; as ſhe came near, Capt. *Sibbald* was preparing to fire one of the Carriage Guns into her; but perceiving he ſhould not have time, he catch'd up a Musket and ſhot down the *Spaniard* that was at Helm, and no body ſupplying the Place for ſome Minutes, the Sloop ſhiver'd up in the Wind, and receiving at the ſame Time a warm Salute from the *Victory*, ſhe thought proper to bear away to the Ship: The Ship fir'd two Shot afterwards, one of which lodg'd in the Maſt, the other paſs'd between two of the Men, took the ſide of the Canoe, and cut their Tackle-Fall in three Places. Then the Ship and Sloop went away together, and left the *Victory* to

purſue

purſue her Voyage. *James Pearel* was ſhot in the Thigh, and died 7 Days after the Engagement. *Robert Wood* had a Piece of the Crown of his Hat taken out by a Shot which ſtun'd him, as he was charging one of the Swivels, but he preſently recover'd, and went on with his Buſineſs. During the whole Fight the *Spaniards* behaved in a very cowardly manner, and the Men are all of Opinion, that if they had had but ten Hands more, they could have taken them both.

We hear that a handſome Preſent will be made theſe brave Fellows by the Owners of the *George*, for their gallant Behaviour. --- The Ship had 12 Carriage Guns.

A Letter, ſaid to be from Admiral VERNON's *Secretary to a Gentleman in* Jamaica.

Dear Sir,

" Excuſe me in relating to you a ſhort Account of our Proceedings and Succeſs, ſince our Arrival in the Road of Carthagena the 4th of March. Engineer Knowles was ſent down in the Weymouth, to ſurvey the ſeveral Forts of Terra Bomba; upon his Report we ſail'd the 9th. The Norfolk, Suffolk and Shrewſbury anchor'd before the Forts of St. Philip, of 12, and St. Jago, of 9 Guns; at Noon they began to canonade, and in two Hours they were both reduced to Rubbiſh, and put the Garriſons, of 200 Men each, to Flight. The Shrewſbury unfortunately had her Cable ſhot, by which Means ſhe became open to the Caſtle of Boco-Checa, 4 large Ships at the Boom, to the Caſtle of St. Joſeph, oppoſite Boco-Checa, and to a Faſcine Battery of 20 Guns, in all, about 210 Pieces of Cannon, who play'd upon her for Seven Hours, kill'd her about 17 Men, and wounded 40, and ſhe has receiv'd conſiderable Damage in her Hull, Maſts and Rigging; and in Return has done the ſame to Boco-Checa, who are aſham'd to own the Number of Men kill'd by her. Theſe Forts demoliſh'd, open'd Wa[illegible] the Army; and that Evening 400 Grenadiers were landed, next Morning all the Forces, Negroes and Baggage; and from Day to Day employ'd in landing the Artillery, Ammunition, Proviſions, cleaning Woods, making Roads, facing and erecting Batteries. The 18th, a Faſcine Battery of the Enemies oppoſite the Camp much annoying the Forces, the Boats of the Fleet were mann'd and arm'd, under the Command of Capt. Watſon, and landed under the Muzzles of their Guns, Sword in Hand ruſh'd into the Fort, put 70 Men to flight, overſet and ſpiked their Guns, and made a Bone-fire of their Carriages, Platforms and Huts; this was of the utmoſt Service to the Camp. Sunday the 22d. open'd a Battery of 20 Pieces of Cannon, 20 Mortars and 40 Cohorns, and kept a conſtant Fire on Boco-Checa and the Ships. 23d. Hampton Court, Prince Frederick and Boyne weigh'd, and, being led in by the Hampton-Court, at two in the Afternoon anchor'd before Boco-Checa Caſtle, and began to cannonade; in two Hours the Boyne was call'd off, being anchor'd ſo as to be reach'd by the Ships and St. Joſeph's Caſtle: The Tilbury went in her Room; they continued a conſtant Fire till 8, and at Day-light, in the Morning, renew'd it. 24th, About 10 the Hampton-Court and Prince Frederick were order'd off, at which Time an unlucky Shot took Lord Awbury's

two

two Legs off, and in leſs than an Hour he died. The Suffolk : Tilbury continued firing all Day, and in the Evening came aw when the Caſtle was intirely ſilenc'd, not having left one Gun what they diſmounted. 25th, It was agreed by the Admiral ; the General Officers, that the Sailors ſhould ſtorm St. Joſeph's : the Soldiers Boco-Checa ; accordingly, about 5 in the Afterno the Boats were man'd and arm'd, under the Command of Capt. W ſon, Capt. Beſcawen, and Capt. Knowles, and in half an Hour af were landed at the Barcadera, a Mile from St. Joſeph ; at the ſa Time were 400 Granadiers drawn up, and march'd to the Walls Boco-Checa ; 2 Serjeants and 12 Granadiers (the forlorn Ho mounted the Breach ; which was ſo ſmall, that but one could in at a Time ; in two Minutes they got on Top of the Baſtion, by Scaling-Ladders others got up the Wall, by good Providence, t perceived by the Centry, who lay ſculking under ſome Faſcines a Rubbiſh, and of the Garriſon, who providentially were at Dinn Above an Hundred were up when the Centry, hearing an unco mon Noiſe and Voices, look'd about, and ſeeing Grenadiers by hi with an audible Voice, call to the People below ; the Officers dered to beat to Arms and went to ſecure the Gate, but the Soldi being intimidated thruſt him away, open'd it and ruſh'd out, all l one Man, who lay aſleep and was taken Priſoner. Don Blaſs, w was on board the Galicia within half a Cables Length of the Caſt ſeeing them, aſk'd the Meaning of their Flight ; they told him t Engliſh had taken Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle; he intreated them return, and ordered all the Ships to fire on them, but to no Purp Some took to Boat and others to the Woods ; this ſo thunder-ſtru Don Blaſs, who had not the leaſt Notion that ſuch a bold Thi could be undertaken, believing Boco-Checa, as having the Aſſiſta of the Ships, was impregnable, that he tore his Wig and Cloat and after giving each reſpective Officer Directions for burning a ſinking their Ships, betook to his Boat and row'd up to the Ci While our Soldiers were thus employ'd, the Sailors came throu the Woods on the Back of St. Joſeph's, but by the Depth of t Water could not attack it on that Side ; they took to their Bo and boldly row'd to the Muzzle of their Guns, and Sword Hand ruſh'd into the Fort: The Garriſon finding them reſolut bent upon it, ſome Time before they came up, took to a large Bo which was attending them, and made off. Thus Sir, you ſee th we are ſo lucky and happy as to be Maſters of two ſtrong and bea tiful Forts, without having one Man kill'd and but one wounde as likewiſe of a ſtrong Boom and Entrance into the moſt intrica and beſt Harbour in the whole World.

About 7 at Night Fire was put to the St. Philip of 80 Guns, f made a fine Bone-fire, and about 2 blew up, as pleaſant, in rega as being an Enemy, but otherwiſe an horrible Sight ; the St. Carl of 64, and the Africk of 60 Guns, they ſunk ; the Galicia, D Blaſs's ownShip, the Boats not coming for the Officers and Cre fell into our Hands ; the Captain, being a French Man (Capt. M rine) Boatſwain, and about 60 private Men, were made Priſoners War ; the two former were ſent Home in the Spence, who ſai Yeſterday Morning for England.

Up

pon Don Blas's coming up to the City, it so alarm'd and af-ted the Inhabitants and Vice-Roy, that he immediately or-l all the Women and Children out of the City. Judge what a ncholy Scene this must be! Next Day we cut the Boom and r'd the Harbour; the Admiral sent the Rear-Admiral, the Or-, Burford and Weymouth up to anchor near the Castle Grande, Entrance into the inner Harbour, which so intimidated the rison, that at 6 a Clock at Night they all forsook it, and in the ning we took Possession of it, and are now bombarding them thence; and in about 2 Days the Forces will be landed, that lieve we shall soon be Masters of the City.

rom on Board the Princess Caroline, 2d April, 1741, at Castle Grande, 2 Miles from Carthagena.

of Forts, &c. taken.	*Guns.*	*King's Ships.*	*Guns.*
hambra,	3	St. Philip,	80 *burnt.*
ıscine Battery,	12	Galicia,	74 *taken.*
. Jago,	9	St. Carlos,	64 *sunk.*
. Philip,	12	Africk,	60
ico-Checa,	94	Consadaders,	70
. Joseph	20	Dragon,	60
wo Barcaderas	20		408
sso Cavatio	16		
anganeel,	16		
astle Grande,	60	*Seven Gallions and all the small Craft in the Harbour sunk, and a French Ship burnt.*	
	262		

ice of Bills of Exchange, *in the several Colonies is the same as in our* Magazine *for* January, *except the following.*

New-York, 140 to 150 *l.* Currency is given for 100 *l.* Ster-. In East-New-Jersey, Ditto. In West-New-Jersey, 130 *l.* 100 *l.* Sterl. In Pennsylvania, Ditto.

Price Current in *Philadelphia.*

eat, *per Bushel*, 5*s* 4 to 6*s* 6
ır, *per Hundred*, 16*s* to 18*s*
d, *White*, 25*s*
--- *Middling*, 23*s*
--- *Brown*, 20*s*

Muscovada Sugar, 38*s*
West-India Rum, *per Gall.* 2*s* 9
New-England Ditto, 2*s* 4
Melasses, 1*s* 6

ADVERTISEMENT.

Maryland, Charles County, May 10. 1741.

"*Here is a FERRY kept over Potomack,*

(by the Subscriber) being the Post Road, and much the nighest y from Annapolis to Williamsburg, where all Gentlemen may de-d on a ready Passage in a good new Boat and able Hands.

By Richard Brett, *Deputy-Post-Master at Potomack.*

E R R A T A,

Pag. 342, line 9, and line 32, *for* Areis, *read* Axis.